THE
CIVIL MEDICAL CODE
MADRAS

COMPILED IN THE

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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MADRAS

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THE CIVIL MEDICAL CODE.

VOLUME II.

APPENDIX I.

Indian Medical Service.

(a) ROYAL WARRANT OF 1913.

[Notification No. 558 of the Government of India, Army Department, dated Simla, the 27th June 1913, published on pages 666 and 667 of Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 28th June 1913.]

1. The substantive ranks of medical officers in Our Indian Military Forces shall be as follows :—

Surgeon-General (ranking as Major-General).
Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonel.
Major.
Captain.
Lieutenant.

The Director-General of Our Indian Medical Service shall hold the substantive rank of Surgeon-General, but may rank as Lieutenant-General when approved by Our Secretary of State for India in Council.

2. An officer will not be permitted to remain in the service if, at any time during the first three years from the date of his first commission his retention therein is, in the opinion of Our Secretary of State for India in Council, undesirable.

3. Except as otherwise herein provided, a Lieutenant shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Captain on completing three years' full-pay service, if he has previously passed such examinations as may be prescribed by Our Secretary of State for India in Council, and is in all other respects qualified and recommended. An officer who has not passed the prescribed examinations may be provisionally promoted, if, in the opinion of Our Governor-General of India in Council, he has not had a reasonable opportunity of passing. Such provisional promotion may be cancelled as soon as he has had such opportunity and has not passed.

4. Except as otherwise herein provided, a Captain shall be eligible, if in all respects qualified and recommended, for promotion to the rank of Major on completing nine years' full-pay service in the rank of Captain. This period may be reduced by six months in the case of an officer who produces satisfactory evidence of progress in any branch of knowledge which is likely to increase his efficiency. A Captain who may be prevented by exigencies of the service from obtaining an opportunity of qualifying for such accelerated promotion shall have the concession open to him for a period of four years after his promotion to the rank of Major in ordinary course, but any antedate of promotion which may be granted shall be without adjustment of pay.

5. Except as otherwise herein provided, a Major shall be eligible, if in all respects qualified and recommended, for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on completing eight years' full-pay service in the rank

of Major, including any period covered by antedated promotion without adjustment of pay.

Cir. No. 4-C., 16th June 1922, from the D.G., I.M.S., Simla.

6. Time on half-pay, not exceeding one year, shall be allowed to reckon as service for promotion under Articles 3, 4 and 5, if removal to half-pay has been in consequence of medical unfitness caused by duty, military or civil. An officer shall not by reason of any promotion during the late war be eligible for promotion to the rank of $\frac{\text{Major}}{\text{Lieutenant-Colonel}}$ under 12/20 years' service from date of first commission (or $11\frac{1}{2}/19\frac{1}{2}$ years from date of first commission if he is entitled to the reduction of six months specified in article 4) except that an officer appointed as the result of the competitive examination of July 1915 may be promoted to the rank of $\frac{\text{Major}}{\text{Lieutenant-Colonel}}$ at such date before he has completed 12/20 years' service as may be required to avoid his supersession (otherwise than through the reduction of six months in the circumstances specified in article 4) by an officer entering the service by nomination during the war.

7. A Captain, after at least six years' service, a Major or a Lieutenant-Colonel may be promoted to the next higher rank by brevet or distinguished service in the field or for meritorious or distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

8. A certain number of Lieutenant-Colonels may be specially selected for increased pay for ability and merit.

9. Promotion from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with increased pay to that of Colonel, and from the rank of Colonel to that of Surgeon-General, shall be given by selection for ability and merit and the grounds of such selection shall be stated to Us in writing, and recorded in the Office of Our Secretary of State for India.

10. A Lieutenant-Colonel may also be promoted to the rank of Colonel, and a Colonel to the rank of Surgeon-General for distinguished service in the field. In any such case the officer shall remain supernumerary in the higher rank until the vacancy to which, in the ordinary course, he would have been promoted, occurs, or, in the case of an officer promoted to the rank of Colonel, until selection for the rank of Surgeon-General.

11. Exchanges between officers of Our Indian Medical Service and officers of Our Royal Army Medical Corps, being of the same rank and below the rank of Major, and transfers of officers below the rank of Major from either of the abovementioned services to the other, shall be permitted with the approval of Our Army Council and of Our Secretary of State for India in Council, and on the following conditions :—

(1) That the officers have less than seven years' service.

(2) That in the case of Captains, their seniority for the purpose of exchange shall be determined as if they had been promoted after the period of service required for promotion to that rank in the service into which they exchange, but that any alteration of date of rank made in pursuance of this provision shall be without adjustment of pay.

(3) Subject to (2) that the senior officer exchanging takes the place of junior on the list to which he exchanges, and shall not be promoted until the officer next above him has been promoted, or has been refused promotion in consequence of failure to qualify for it.

(4) Subject to (2) that the junior officer exchanging is placed for seniority next below all officers on the list to which he exchanges whose commissions have the same date as his own.

(5) That the officer transferred is placed for seniority below all officers holding the same rank at the time of his transfer, and shall not be promoted until the officer next above him has been promoted or has been refused promotion in consequence of failure to qualify for it.

12. With a view to maintaining the efficiency of the service, medical officers shall be placed on the retired list when they attain the following ages:—

Director-General ...	62	Lieutenant-Colonel ...	55
Surgeon-General ...	60	Major	55
Colonel	60		

But a Lieutenant-Colonel who entered the service before the 1st April 1911, and who has been specially selected for increased pay under Article 8, may, if he attains the age of 55 years before he becomes entitled to the pension for 30 years' service, be retained until completion of such service and in any special case where it would appear to be for the good of Our Service that an officer should be continued in employment, he may be so continued, subject in each case to the sanction of Our Secretary of State for India in Council.

13. An officer appointed after the 11th September 1890, who may retire on pension before completing 30 years' service, shall be liable till he completes 55 years of age, to be recalled to duty in case of emergency.

14. Six of the most meritorious officers of Our Indian Medical Service on the active list shall be named Our Honorary Physicians and six Our Honorary Surgeons, and they shall relinquish such appointment on retirement. On appointment as one of Our Honorary Physicians or Honorary Surgeons an officer under the rank of Colonel in Our Indian Medical Service may be promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel.

(*b*) GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION No. 2649, DATED THE 15TH AUGUST 1919.

With reference to the extract from the *London Gazette* published as Army Department Notification No. 558, dated the 27th June 1913, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant, dated the 13th June 1919, amending the rules regarding the age for retirement of officers of the Indian Medical Service:—

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas we deem it expedient, with a view to furthering the efficiency of the service, to alter the ages at which officers of our Indian Medical Service holding administrative appointments with the undermentioned ranks shall be placed on the Retired List.

Our Will and Pleasure is that, subject to the safeguarding of the rights of officers now holding these appointments ;—

Our Director-General shall be placed on the Retired List at 60 instead of as heretofore at 62.

Colonels, Brevet Colonels and General officers shall be placed on the Retired List at 57 instead of as heretofore at 60.

Provided that in any special case where it would appear to Our Governor-General of India in Council to be for the good of Our service that a general officer holding an administrative appointment should be continued in employment he may be so continued for not more than one year.

In making officiating appointments to administrative medical posts, care should be taken to avoid the selection in the first instance of officers who are due to retire on account of age limit before the expiry of the officiating appointment unless no administrative inconvenience is likely to be caused by a second officiating incumbency following on their retirement. G.O. Mis. No. 1619, P.H., 7th Aug. 1925.

The age at which Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors shall be placed on the Retired List will remain unaltered at 55.

A Lieutenant-Colonel who entered the service before 1st April 1911, and who has been specially selected for increased pay under Article 8 of Our Royal Warrant for the Indian Medical Service, dated 28th May 1913, may, if he attains the age of 55 years before he becomes entitled to the pension for 30 years' service, be retained until completion of such service.

Our Warrant, dated 28th May 1913, for the promotion and precedence of Our Indian Medical Service shall be amended accordingly.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 13th day of June 1919 in the tenth year of Our Reign.

ED. S. MONTAGU.

2. Consequent on the issue of the above Royal Warrant, it has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India,—

(i) that the tenure of administrative appointments in the Indian Medical Service shall be four years, but officers will be eligible for re-appointment up to the age limit for retirement;

(ii) that the rates of pension admissible to officers of administrative rank in the Indian Medical Service, in addition to the pension for length of service, shall be as follows :—

	Per annum.
	£
Major-General, after 3 years' active service as such ...	350
Major-General, after 1½ years' active service as such...	300
Colonel, after 4 years' active service as such	250
Colonel, after 2 years' active service as such	125

3. Officers at present holding administrative appointments will be allowed the option of electing to serve under the new rules.

(c) GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION No. 1022 (ARMY DEPARTMENT, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT), DATED 13TH AUGUST 1927 (PART I, PAGE 838).

No. 1022.—With reference to Army Department Notification No. 2649, dated the 15th August 1919, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Royal Warrant, dated the 10th June 1927, amending the rules regarding the age for retirement of General officers of the Indian Medical Service :—

GEORGE R.I.

Whereas we deem it expedient in the interests of the Service to make the following change as to the age at which officers of Our Indian Medical Service holding administrative appointments shall be placed on the Retired List.

Our Will and Pleasure is that General officers shall be placed on the Retired List at the age of 60 instead of as heretofore at the age of 57. It is Our Further Will and Pleasure that the provision, whereby a General officer holding an administrative appointment may be continued in employment for not more than one year in any special case where it appears to Our Governor-General in Council to be for the good of Our Service, shall be cancelled.

Lastly it is Our Will and Pleasure that Our Warrant, dated 13th June 1919, shall be amended accordingly.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 10th day of June 1927, in the seventeenth year of Our Reign.

(By His Majesty's Command)

BIRKENHEAD

(d) EXTRACTS FROM MEMORANDUM REGARDING THE POSITION OF OFFICERS APPOINTED TO HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

[Vide pages 421 to 428 of the India Office List for 1928.]

This memorandum is based on the regulations in force at the present time. They are subject to any alterations that may be determined on.

Ranks and promotion.

1. The ranks of officers in the Indian Medical Service are six in number, viz. :—

(1) Major-General.*
(2) Colonel.
(3) Lieutenant-Colonel.
(4) Major.
(5) Captain.
(6) Lieutenant.

2. A Lieutenant is normally promoted to Captain on completion of three years' full-pay service, if he has previously qualified for promotion in such manner as may be prescribed, service previous to permanent appointment in the Indian Medical Service being permitted to count for such purpose.

3. A Captain, if in all respects qualified and recommended, is promoted to Major on completion of 12 years' full-pay service, subject to the same condition as regards service previous to permanent appointment in the Indian Medical Service. Officers before promotion to Major will normally be required to attend the Senior Officers' course at the R.A.M. College, Millbank, and qualify in the examination held at its conclusion. An officer who fails in the first attempt will be allowed a second trial. Attendance at this course will be regarded as duty and will carry with it a free passage to and from the United Kingdom.

4. A Major, if in all respects qualified and recommended, is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of 20 years' full-pay service, subject to the same condition as regards service previous to permanent appointment in the Indian Medical Service.

5. Time (not exceeding one year) passed on the temporary non-effective list, in the case of an officer placed thereon on account of medical unfitness caused by duty, military or civil, reckons as service for promotion and pension.

6 Promotion from the rank of Captain to the rank of Major or from Major to Lieutenant-Colonel may be accelerated by not more than six months in the case of Officers who produce satisfactory evidence of progress in any branch of knowledge which is likely to increase their efficiency. A certain number of Lieutenant-Colonels are specially selected for increased pay for ability and merit.

7. All promotions from the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to that of Colonel and from the rank of Colonel to that of Major-General, are made by selection for ability and merit.

8. The tenure of office of Major-Generals and Colonels is limited to four years, subject to the limits of age as laid down in paragraph 36.

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* The Director-eneral, Indian Medical Service, will rank either as Major-General or Lieutenant-General as may be decided in each case by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

9. Colonels, if not disqualified by age, are eligible either for employment for a second tour of duty in the same grade, or for employment in the higher grade of Major-General by promotion thereto.

10. Absence from duty for longer than eight months consecutively involves the vacation of an administrative appointment of limited tenure.

11. Officers of the Indian Medical Service are eligible for the military distinction of the Order of the Bath, and for other orders, British and Indian, and for good service pensions.

Six of the most meritorious officers on the active list are appointed Honorary Physicians, and six Honorary Surgeons to His Majesty.

On appointment as Honorary Physician or Honorary Surgeon to His Majesty, an officer below the rank of Colonel may be promoted to the brevet rank of Colonel.

A Captain after at least six years' service, a Major or a Lieutenant Colonel may be promoted to the next higher rank by brevet for distinguished service in the field or for meritorious or distinguished service of an exceptional nature other than in the field.

Pay and allowances.

12. Officers on appointment will receive an outfit allowance of £50.

13. Pay will normally commence from the date of appointment and is issued monthly in arrear in this country up to the date of embarkation at R.A.M.C. rates, which are shown below, together with ration, lodging and other allowances. For the period of the voyage the same rates, without any allowances, will be admissible. An advance of two months' pay as these rates is made before embarkation, if desired. This advance will be recoverable from the officer's pay in India.

	Per diem. £	s.	d.	Per annum. £	s.	d.	
Lieutenant	1	2	0	401	10	0	*
Captain	1	7	0	492	15	0	*
Do. (after 8 years' com. service).	1	10	0	547	10	0	*
Do. (after 10 years' com. service).	1	12	6	593	2	6	*
Major	1	17	6	684	7	6	*
Do. (after 15 years' com. service)...	2	2	6	775	12	6	*
Do. (after 18 years' com. service)...	2	5	0	821	5	0	*
Do. (after 20 years' com. service)...	2	10	0	912	10	0	*
Lieutenant-Colonel	2	17	6	1,048	7	6	*
Do. (after 3 years as such)	3	2	6	1,140	12	6	*

14. The monthly rates of Indian pay payable from the date of arrival in India are given in paragraph 47 of the Code.

15. With regard to allowances attached to appointments in the Madras Civil Medical Department, vide the Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowances.

16. * * * *

* Plus ration allowance at the rate laid down from time to time in Army Council Instructions.

The rates are subject to alteration on account of a rise or fall in the cost of living as compared with the year 1919, to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent in all. With effect from the 1st July 1927 a reduction of 6 per cent on this account has been made from the amounts shown above, and with effect from the 1st July 1930 the rate of reduction will be 7 per cent. A further revision may take place on the 1st July 1931 and periodically hereafter.

17. Unemployed pay is granted to Administrative Officers at the following rates:—

(a) *Out of India.*—A colonel will receive the half-pay of rank of a Royal Army Medicial Corps officer of corresponding rank, as laid down in the Royal Warrant,* i.e., £1 9*s*. 6*d*. a day, £538 7*s*. 6*d*. a year, with an Indian allowance, at present £200 a year.

A General Officer will receive the half-pay of rank of a British Service Officer of corresponding rank, as laid down in the Royal Warrant, i.e., £2 5*s*. a day, £821 5*s*. a year.

(*b*) *In India.*—The rates of unemployed pay for officers remaining in India during such unemployment will be the same as those issuable in this country, converted into rupees at the current rate of exchange as defined in Indian Army Regulations.

Unemployed pay cannot be drawn for any period exceeding three years, and in no case will time on the unemployed list count as service for pension.

Civil appointments.

18. A number of civil appointments under the Government of India and Provincial Governments are reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service in order to provide for a War Reserve and for medical attendance† on European officers of the Superior Civil Services and their families.

Description of Appointment—

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Public Health Commissioner to the Government of India (Salary Rs. 2,500–3,000 per mensem).

Other Public Health appointments.

Port Health Officers.

Appointments under the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India.

Research appointments.

Professorial and Hospital appointments.

Civil Surgeoncies (including District Medical Officers in Madras).

Jails Department.

Inspector-General of Prisons (Salary Rs. 2,300–2,500 per mensem).

Superintendents of Central Jails.

In addition to these reserved appointments, officers of the I.M.S. are eligible for appointment to other posts included in the cadre of the Provincial Civil Medical Services, the pay and conditions of which are regulated by Provincial Governments.

Private practice.

19. With the exception of Administrative officers Military or Civil and officers holding certain special appointments, officers of the I.M.S. are not debarred from taking private practice, so long as it does not interfere with their proper duties.

* The Royal Warrant rates of half-pay are subject to alteration on account of a rise or fall in the cost of living as compared with the year 1919. With effect from the 1st July 1927, a reduction of 6 per cent on this account has been made from the amounts shown above. A further revision will take place on 1st July 1930, and every three years thereafter to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent in all.

† Gratuitous in the case of officers, but not of their families.

Leave rules.

20. Leave cannot be claimed as a right, but is granted at the discretion of the competent authority in India under whom an officer may be serving.

21 to 25. * * * *

Officers in civil employment.

26. An I.M.S. officer in civil employment (subject to certain exceptions in regard to posts of limited tenure) becomes subject to the civil leave rules from the date of first substantive appointment to a post in civil employ or from the date of completion of three years continuous officiating duty in such service, whichever is earlier.

* * * *

27. * * * *

Passages.

On first appointment.

28. An officer on appointment is provided with a free passage to India normally by transport. The wives and families of officers who are married prior to the date of the officers' embarkation on first appointment to the Indian Medical Service will also be provided with free passage to India.

Concession passages.

29. Subject to the limitations mentioned in paragraph 30, an officer of non-Asiatic domicile at the date of appointment to the Indian Medical Service is entitled, during his service, to passages of a total value equal to the cost of the number of passages between Bombay and London by P. and O., 1st Class B., shown below :—

I. For the officer himself—

Officer's age at date of entering the Indian Service.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over, but under 38 years ...	3

II. For his wife, the same number of return passages to which the officer himself is entitled; provided that in the case of an officer who has been married after the date of his entering Indian Service, the scale of benefits for his wife shall be as follows:—

Officer's age at date of marriage.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over, but under 38 years ...	3
38 years or over, but under 45 years ...	2
45 years or over	1

III. For each child one single adult passage.

30. The scheme of concession passages stated in the previous paragraph is based on the assumption that an officer continues in the service till qualified for pension. All officers, however, possess the option of retirement on a gratuity (vide paragraph 35) and the following conditions are, therefore, laid down governing the grant of passages during the early years of an officer's service.

(*a*) No concession passage will be granted during an officer's first five years of service. On the completion of that period, an officer becomes eligible for a concession passage, provided that he has not given notice of his intention to retire with a gratuity in accordance with the terms of paragraph 35. On the completion of 11 years' service he becomes eligible for a second concession passage, subject again to his not having given notice of retirement. The remaining passages due to an officer may be taken at any time during the rest of his service, subject to the exigencies of the service.

(*b*) An officer invalided home on sick leave during his first 12 years of service will be provided with a passage, but any such passage granted to him will count against any concession passage or passages to which he may subsequently become entitled. In the event of his retiring otherwise than on account of ill-health, before becoming entitled to any benefits under the concession passage rules, he will be required to refund the cost of any passages granted to him on sick leave.

(*c*) An officer who retires with a gratuity at the end of either 6 or 12 years' service in accordance with the terms of paragraph 35 will be provided with a free passage to the United Kingdom for himself and his family.

Pensions.

31. Officers of the Indian Medical Service are allowed, subject to the right of Government to suspend retirements in times of emergency, to retire on the following scale of pension, on completion of the required periods of service:—

				Per annum. £
After 17	years'	service for pension	... ...	400
Do. 18	do.	do.	... ...	430
Do. 19	do.	do.	... ...	460
Do. 20	do.	do.	... ...	500
Do. 21	do.	do.	... ...	540
Do. 22	do.	do.	... ...	580
Do. 23	do.	do.	... ...	620
Do. 24	do.	do.	... ...	660
Do. 25	do.	do.	... ...	700
Do. 26	do.	do.	... ...	750
Do. 27	do.	do.	... ...	800

These rates are subject to alteration on account of a rise or fall in the cost of living as compared with the year 1919. With effect from the 1st July 1927, a reduction of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on this account has been made from the amounts shown above. A further revision may take place on the 1st July 1930, and every three years thereafter, to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent in all.

32. Service for pension reckons from the date of Commission, and includes leave taken under the leave rules, time passed on the temporary non-effective list (if the officer is placed thereon on account of medical unfitness caused by duty) up to one year, and previous war service.

33. A Major-General, after three, two or one year's service in the substantive rank is entitled to retire upon a pension of £350, £315 or £285 per annum, respectively, in addition to the pension to which he may be entitled under the above scale.

34. A colonel, after four, three, two or one year's service in the substantive rank is entitled to retire upon a pension of £250, £185 or £65 per annum, respectively, in addition to the pension to which he may be entitled under the above scale.

Gratuities.

35. An officer is entitled to retire on a gratuity at any time after the completion of 6 years' service from the date of permanent appointment to the Indian Medical Service provided that he has given notice of his intention to do so 12 months in advance. The amount of the gratuity for an officer with over six years' and less than 12 years' service is £1,000, and for an officer with 12 years' service or over is £2,500. Privilege leave will be allowed to count towards service for a gratuity, but not ordinary furlough or sick leave.

36. Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major are placed on the retired list when they have attained the age of 55 years, Colonels when they have attained the age of 57 years, and all General Officers when they have attained the age of 60 years.

Liability to recall.

37. An officer is liable, after retirement on pension or with gratuity after not less than 12 years' service to recall to military duty in case of emergency up to 55 years of age. Officers will be recalled to duty only in the event of an emergency arising which exhausts the reserves permanently maintained in civil employ in India.

Invalid pensions.

38. An officer who before completing 17 years' service has become permanently incapacitated for further service in India on account of unfitness caused by duty may be granted an invalid pension varying from £60 to £370 per annum according to length of service. Provision is also made for the grant of additional disability pensions of from £20 to £100 per annum.

39. Officers placed on the temporary non-effective list (see paragraph 23) are granted temporary invalid pensions at the half pay rates of the British Army, viz.:—

	Rates of half pay.					
	Per diem.			Per annum.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Colonel	1	9	6	538	7	6
Lieutenant-Colonel after three years' service as such	1	7	6	501	17	6
Lieutenant-Colonel under 3 years' service as such	1	3	9	433	8	9
Major	0	15	9	287	8	9
After five years' service as such ...	0	18	6	337	12	6
Captain	0	11	9	214	8	9
Lieutenant	0	8	0	146	0	0

These rates are subject to alteration on account of a rise or fall in the cost of living as compared with the year 1919. With effect from 1st July 1927, a reduction of 6 per cent on this account has been made from the amounts shown above and with effect from the 1st July 1930 the

reduction will be 7 per cent. A further revision may take place on the 1st July 1931, and periodically thereafter to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent in all.

An officer of less than three years' service, although he may be transferred to the temporary non-effective list under the general conditions of transfer, will not be granted any temporary invalid pension unless his unfitness has been caused by duty.

Family pensions.

40. The claims to pension of widows and families of officers are treated under the provisions of such Royal Warrant regulating the grant of pensions to the widows and families of British officers as may be in force at the time being.

41. The widows and families of officers are also entitled to pensions under the Regulations of the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Subscription under those regulations is a condition of appointment, except in the case of Indians for whom it is optional.

APPENDIX II.

Indian Medical Service—Reorganization.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS, DATED SIMLA, THE 10TH MAY 1928.

In paragraph 23 of their report the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India recommended that a Civil Medical Service should be constituted in each province, provision being made for the maintenance of a sufficient number of British officers to provide adequately for medical attendance on the British members of the all-India Services and their families. The Government of India have since been in correspondence with local Governments and with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the question of giving practical effect to these recommendations, and the Secretary of State has now sanctioned the following scheme, which is based on proposals framed in consultation with local Governments.

2. The Indian Medical Service constituted on the same broad lines as at present will be retained, primarily to meet the needs of the Indian Army. In order to maintain the necessary minimum war reserve of military medical officers, and to provide European medical attendance for European officers of the Superior Civil Services and their families, local Governments will be required to employ a stated number of Indian Medical Service officers. The Government of India will draw on the same service to meet the requirements of the civil administration for which they are responsible.

3. *War reserve.*—It has been calculated, on as precise a basis as possible, that the war reserve to be employed by the civil side should consist of 134 British and 66 Indian officers. The larger number of British officers is due to the fact that British officers cannot be recruited in India in an emergency from the ranks of private practitioners.

4. *Civil requirements.*—The other factor which enters into the reckoning is the need for making adequate arrangement for medical attendance on the British personnel of the Superior Civil Services and their families, and for the requirements of the civil administration for which the Central Government are responsible. This factor includes the provision of a number of appointments, hereafter termed "residuary," the incumbents of which must be retained permanently in civil employ, so as to ensure continuance of a skeleton staff to cope with the medical requirements of the civil Government, whether for the purpose of treatment, or of administration, and, who cannot, therefore, be treated as part of the war reserve.

5. Working on these data, the total number of Indian Medical Service Officers required for civil employ is calculated at 302. The details are given below :—

(i)	War reserve	200
(ii)	For "residuary" posts in provinces	46
(iii)	Requirements of the Foreign and Political Department	17
(iv)	Jails	8
(v)	Special posts under the Government of India ...	14
(vi)	Port Health Officers, Bombay and Aden	2
(vii)	Reserve of 5 per cent as allowance for officers who would not be available on mobilization owing to illness	15
	Total ...	302

(The figures shown against (ii), (iii), (iv), (v) and (vi) represent "residuary" posts.) Of the total of 302, 212 will be Europeans and 90 Indians.

6. To provide employment for 302 officers, 237 posts are required. The remaining 65 officers will constitute the leave and study leave reserve calculated at 27½ per cent. Of the 237 posts, 59 are available under the Government of India, including posts in the Foreign and Political Department; and 178 posts will be provided in the provinces. One hundred and twelve of the 178 posts primarily represent the requirements of the Civil services in the matter of European medical attendance, and must be held by British officers. This estimate of the medical requirements of European members of the Superior Civil Services and their families is based on data which will change from year to year, as the proportion of European to Indian civil officers gradually diminishes. It will, therefore, be subject to periodical scrutiny and, if necessary, revision. The remaining 66 posts will be open either to Europeans or Indians. Twenty-eight out of the 59 appointments under the Government of India will similarly be open to officers of either race. Complete lists of (*a*) posts to be reserved for the Indian Medical Service and (*b*) reserved posts for which Indian officers of the service will be eligible, either equally with European officers, or exclusively, are printed as Annexures I and II respectively with this communique.

7. Under regulations framed by the Secretary of State in Council in 1923 under Rule 12 of the Devolution Rules, 268 appointments are at present reserved for the Indian Medical Service in provinces. The new scheme, which reserves only 178 posts for them, will gradually release 90 posts for the Provincial Medical Services. It represents the maximum which can at present be set apart for these services, consistently with the need for providing economical employment in peace time for the medical war reserve of the Indian Army and with the obligation to provide European doctors for the European personnel of the Superior Services.

8. The adoption of the new list of reserved posts will leave, on the civil side, a surplus of Indian Medical Service officers who are now holding appointments which are at present reserved for the service. The existing rights of these officers will be fully preserved, and prospects equivalent to those afforded by the present list of reserved posts will be retained for

them. These prospects will be allowed to diminish only *pari passu* with the absorption of the surplus which will exist until the number of Indian Medical Service officers now in civil employ is equal to the number of posts reserved for them in the new list. The detailed measures required to safeguard the prospects of Indian Medical Service officers already in civil employ are now being worked out.

9. In the interests of the Army, the local Governments and of officers themselves, the following rules will come into force forthwith as an integral portion of the scheme :—

(1) Liability to serve on either the civil or military side will be a definite condition of service for all future entrants to the Indian Medical Service ;

(2) No officer will be transferred to civil employment without the consent of the Government of India and the local Government ;

(3) An officer transferred to civil employment will not ordinarily be liable to be recalled to military employment (except on general or partial mobilization) without the consent of the local Government, but the Government of India will retain the power to recall an officer against the wishes of a local Government in very exceptional cases of absolute necessity ;

(4) A local Government will not be at liberty to return to military employment an officer transferred to civil employment without the consent of the Government of India ;

(5) All officers in civil employment (including those now in the service), about a year before the date on which they are expected to be due for promotion to the rank of Colonel, will be required to state whether they wish to return to military employment in order that they may be considered for promotion to administrative rank;

(6) Those officers who elect to return to military employment will be recalled and employed in a position suitable to their rank, without, however, any guarantee of eventual promotion ;

(7) The case of each officer will then be considered on its merits when his name comes up for promotion, and (*a*) those considered suitable for military promotion will be retained on the military side until promoted to administrative rank, after which they would not normally revert to civil, employment; while (*b*) those not considered suitable for promotion will normally revert to civil employment, or subject to the approval of the military authorities, be given the option of remaining in military employment in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel until retirement;

(8) Those officers who do not elect to return to military employment will either (*a*) sever their connexion with the Indian Medical Service and become members of the Provincial Medical Service on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon between themselves and the local Government in which case they will cease to belong to the war reserve, or (*b*) will continue to belong to the Indian Medical Service, in which case they will be eligible for further promotion on the civil side, and will continue to belong to the war reserve, provided that they do not hold residuary appointments; also they will be eligible to receive promotion in military rank, as at present, on the basis of the civil administrative posts which they hold ;

(9) An officer who desires permanent civil employment, but does not succeed in obtaining it will be guaranteed employment in the military medical services, unless he is unfit for active service, or there is some other equally valid impediment to his being employed on military duties.

ANNEXURE I.

Statement showing civil appointments to be reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Madras.

* 1 Inspector-General of Prisons.
4 Superintendents of Central Jails.
1 Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.
* 1 First Surgeon in the General Hospital, Madras, and Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Madras.
* 1 First Physician in the General Hospital, and Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Madras.
* 1 Superintendent, Women and Children's Hospital, Madras, and Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Madras.
1 Assistant Director of Public Health.
1 Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.
† 12 District Medical Officers, Malabar, Madura, Coimbatore, Bellary, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Coonoor, Guntūr, Trichinopoly and Salem.

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Incumbents of posts marked with an asterisk (*) are not liable to be recalled on mobilization. Of the posts marked (†) only 10 are liable to be recalled on mobilization.

ANNEXURE II.

The following reserved posts will be open to Indian Officers of the Indian Medical Service on the civil side in the Madras Presidency :—

(1) 2 Civil Surgeoncies.
(2) One Public Health Department appointment.
(3) 1 Directorship of Pasteur Institute at Coonoor.
(4) 1 appointment of Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.
(5) 5 Jail appointments including the post of Inspector-General of Prisons.
(6) Director, King Institute, Guindy.

G.O. No. 1475, P.H., dated 23rd July 1928.

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS REGISTRABLE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Licensing bodies.	Registrable qualifications. Admitting primarily to the register.*	Registrable qualifications. As supplementary qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery.†	Abbreviations for registration.
Royal College of Physicians, London.	Licentiate ...	Fellow, Member, Licentiate ...	F.M.L.R., C.P., Lond.
Royal College of Physicians of London.	Licentiate and Member.	Do. do. ...	Do.
Royal College of Surgeons of England.		Fellow, Member, Licentiate in Midwifery.	F.M.L.M., R.C.S., Eng.
Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.	Licentiate ...	Fellow, Member, Licentiate ...	F.M.L., R.C.P., Edin.
Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.		Fellow, Licentiate	F.L.,R.C.S., Edin.
Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.		Do.	F.L, .R.F.P.S., Glas.
Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.	Do. ...	Fellow, Member, Licentiate, Licentiate in Midwifery.	F.M.L, .L.M. R.C.P., Irel.
Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.		Fellow, Licentiate, Licentiate in Midwifery.	F.L., L.M., R.C.S., Irel.
Apothecaries' Society of London.	Licentiate ‡ ...	Licentiate	L.S.A., Lond.
	Licentiate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.	Licentiate in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.	L.M.S.,S.A., Lond.
Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.	Licentiate § ...	Licentiate	L., A.H., Dubl.
University of Oxford.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine, and Bachelor of Surgery, Master of Surgery.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, Licentiate in Medicine, Master of Surgery, Bachelor of Surgery.	M.D., M.B., L. Med. B. Ch. M. Ch., U. Oxfd.
University of Cambridge.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine, Licentiate in Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, Master in Surgery.	M D., M.B., L. Med. B. Chir. M. S., U. Camb.
University of Durham.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, Licentiate in Medicine, Master of Surgery.	M.D., M.B., B.S., L. Med. M.S., U. Durh.

* By section 2 of the Medical Act (1886), the document presented in evidence of any of these qualifications must show that the possessor has passed a qualifying examination in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

† These may be added to qualifications already registered.

‡ Obtained on or after July 1, 1887.

§ Obtained on or after May 31, 1887.

List of medical qualifications registrable in Great Britain and Ireland—cont.

Licensing bodies.	Registrable qualifications.		Abbreviations for registration.
	Admitting primarily to the register.	As supplementary qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery.	
University of London.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine, and Bachelor of Surgery.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, Bachelor of Surgery Master of Surgery.	M.D., M.B., B.S., B.S., M.S., U. Lond.
Victoria University of Manchester.	Do.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, Master of Surgery.	M.D., M.B., Ch.B., Ch.M., V.U., Manc.
University of Birmingham.	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., Ch.B., Ch.M., U., Birm.
University of Liverpool.	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., Ch.B., Ch.M., U., L.pool.
University of Leeds...	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., Ch.B., Ch.M. U., Leeds.
University of Sheffield.	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., Ch.B., Ch.M., U., Sheff.
University of Bristol.	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., Ch.B., Ch.M., U., Brist.
University of Wales.	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., B.Ch., M.Ch., S.U., Wales.
University of Edinburgh.	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., Ch.B., C.M., U., Edin.
University of Aberdeen.	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., Ch.B., C.M., U., Aberd.
University of Glasgow.	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., Ch.B., C.M., U., Glasg.
University of St. Andrews.	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., Ch.B., C.M., U., St. And.
University of Dublin.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor in Medicine and Bachelor in Surgery, Licentiate in Medicine and Licentiate in Surgery.	Doctor in Medicine, Bachelor in Medicine, Licentiate in Medicine, Master in Surgery, Bachelor in Surgery, Licentiate in Surgery, Master in Obstetrics.	I.D., M.B., L. Med., M.Ch., B.Ch., S.L.S., M.A.O., U., Dubl.
National University of Ireland.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.	Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery, Master of Surgery.	M.D., M.B., B.Ch., M.Ch., N.U., Irel.
Queen's University of Belfast.	Do.	Do.	M.D., M.B., B.Ch., M.Ch., Q.U., Belf.

APPENDIX IV.

(a) STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS No. 1395, INDIA.

THE SUPERIOR CIVIL SERVICES (REVISION OF PAY AND PENSION) RULES, 1924, DATED DECEMBER 9, 1924, MADE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, UNDER SECTION 96 B (2) (3) OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT.

1. (i) These rules may be called the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay and Pension) Rules, 1924.

(ii) They shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st April 1924.

2. The scales of basic pay and overseas pay shown in Schedule I for officers to whom that schedule relates shall be substituted for the scales hitherto in force.

3. All existing orders relating to the pay and pensions of these services, in so far as they are not inconsistent with these rules, are hereby confirmed.

4. Overseas pay will be drawn in sterling by—

(a) officers other than members of the Indian Educational Service (women's branch) who at the date of their appointment to the services specified in Schedule I had their domicile elsewhere than in Asia.

(b) Military officers to whom Schedule I relates who at the date of their first appointment to any posts borne on the cadre of a civil service had their domicile elsewhere than in Asia;

(c) officers other than those included in clause (a) or clause (b) who are entitled to overseas pay and who belong to one of the services specified in Schedule II, during such period as they may have either a wife or legitimate child resident elsewhere than in Asia.

NOTE 1.—Officers claiming to draw overseas pay in sterling under clause (c) must establish to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner for India the fact that they have a wife or child resident elsewhere than in Asia and that the child is under the age of 24, and, if a female, unmarried.

NOTE 2.—For the purposes of this rule domicile shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Appendix B to Schedule IV to these rules

NOTE 3.—In years in which no rate of sterling overseas pay is shown, overseas pay will be drawn in rupees.

5. Save as provided in rule 4 and rule 8, overseas pay shall be drawn in rupees.

6 and 7. *Omitted.*

8. (1) An officer who would be entitled under rule 4, while on the time-scale or in a selection grade, to draw overseas pay in sterling shall be entitled, while holding any post included in Schedule III, to draw overseas pay in sterling at the rate of £13-6-8 a month subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) that the rupee pay of his post does not, including any special pay attached thereto, exceed Rs. 3,000 a month, or

(b) that if the rupee pay of his post not being itself in excess of Rs. 3,000 a month, with the addition of special pay exceeds that sum, the special pay is purely temporary or has been given in respect of special work which does not form part of the work of the post by virtue of which he draws overseas pay.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (1) (*b*), a Chief Engineer who also holds the appointment of Secretary to the Local Government shall be entitled to overseas pay under that sub-rule, irrespective of the amount of his special pay.

(3) Officers to whom rule 4 does not apply but who hold any post specified in Schedule III, shall be entitled to draw the overseas pay admissible under this rule if at the date of their first appointment to the Civil Service of the Crown in India they were domiciled elsewhere than in Asia.

8-A. If the holder of a temporary post, the rupee pay of which does not exceed Rs. 3,000 a month, would have drawn overseas pay in sterling had he not been appointed to the post, he may be permitted by the authority which sanctioned the creation of the post to draw, in addition to the rupee pay sanctioned for the post, overseas pay in sterling not exceeding the amount to which he would have been entitled had he not been appointed to the post.

9. When overseas pay is drawn in sterling, payment will be made by the High Commissioner for India in London. Every officer who is entitled to draw his overseas pay in sterling should intimate at once to the Audit Officer who audits his pay for transmission to the High Commissioner for India, the name and address of the banker or agent authorized to receive the payments on his behalf. Any changes should be intimated similarly.

10. *Omitted.*

11. In the case of officers who are entitled to draw their overseas pay in sterling, the arrears in respect of overseas pay admissible under these rules with effect from the 1st April 1924, shall be calculated as follows. The amount of overseas pay already drawn in rupees in respect of this period shall be converted into sterling at the average rate of exchange for the period, and this sterling amount shall be deducted from the full amount of sterling overseas pay which would have been payable for that period. The balance shall be paid to the officer in sterling by the High Commissioner in London.

12. In addition to the pay prescribed by these rules, passages shall be granted, subject to the conditions set out in Schedule IV, to the members of the services and holders of appointments enumerated in Appendix A to that schedule.

13 to 15. *Omitted.*

16. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India* add any post to those included in Schedule I, III or in the Appendices to Schedule IV to these rules, and upon such notification the provisions of the schedule and of the rules relating to it shall be applicable to the holder of the post so added.

SCHEDULE I.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (CIVIL).

Monthly rates of pay.

Vide statement in paragraph 47 (*a*) of the Code.

SCHEDULE II.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (CIVIL).

SCHEDULE III.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (CIVIL).

Surgeon-General, Madras; Director of Public Health, Madras; Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.

SCHEDULE IV.

1. These regulations apply to the following officers, namely :—

(*a*) any officer who belongs to a service, or holds substantively a permanent post, specified in Appendix A to this schedule, and who had at the date of his appointment to such service or post his domicile elsewhere than in Asia; and

(*b*) any officer of the Indian Civil Service who had at the date of his appointment thereto his domicile in Asia and who is or has at any time been entitled to overseas pay or would have been entitled had he been on the time-scale:

Provided that nothing in these regulations shall, except with the express sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, entitle an officer to receive any passage benefit to which he was not already entitled in respect of a voyage commenced prior to the date of his confirmation in the service to which he belongs.

2. For the purposes of these regulations—

(*a*) "child" elsewhere than in regulation 7 means a legitimate child who, if a female, is unmarried and under the age of 21 or, if a male, is under the age of 12, and includes a step-child wholly dependent on an officer, and in regulation "child" means a legitimate child or step-child of a deceased officer of whatever age, who was wholly dependent upon him;

(*b*) "officer" means an officer to whom these regulations apply;

(*c*) the cost of a passage shall be deemed to be the cost as stated from time to time in the tables of passage rates published by the various steamship companies; and

(*d*) the domicile of a person at the date of his appointment shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set out in Appendix B to this schedule.

3 to 5. *Cancelled.*

6. (1) The maximum benefits to which officers shall be entitled shall be passages of a total value equal to the cost of the number of passage between Bombay and London by P. and O., 1st class B, shown below :—

(A) in the case of officers appointed on or after the 1st day of April 1924—

(*a*) for the officer himself four return passages;

(*b*) for his wife the number of return passages shown in the following scale :—

Officers' length of service at date of marriage.	Number of return passages.
Less than 7 years...	4
7 years, but less than 14 years	3
14 years, but less than 21 years	2
21 and over...	1

(*c*) for each child one single adult passage; and

(B) in the case of officers appointed before the 1st day of April 1924:—

(*a*) for the officer himself the number of return passages shown in the following scale—

Officer's length of service on 1st April 1924.	Number of return passages.
Less than 7 years	4
7 years, but less than 14 years	3
14 years, but less than 21 years	2
21 and over...	1

(*b*) for his wife the same number of return passages to which the officer himself is entitled:

Provided that in the case of an officer who was first married on or after the 1st day of April 1924, the scale of benefits for his wife shall be that laid down in clause (A) (*b*); and

(*c*) for each child one single adult passage.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this regulation, the Governor-General in Council may in the case of officers appointed after attaining the age of 25 years and of officers holding His Majesty's commission to whom these regulations apply, by general or special order determine the maximum benefits to which such officers shall be entitled for themselves, their wives and their children.

NOTE.—In exercise of the powers conferred by this sub-regulation, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify the following benefits as the maximum benefits to which an officer appointed after attaining the age of 26 years, or an officer holding His Majesty's Commission to whom the said regulations apply, shall, save as otherwise by special order provided, be entitled for himself, his wife and his children, namely:—

(*a*) in the case of officers appointed or entering civil employ on or after the 1st day of April 1924 other than military officers who entered civil employ on or after the 14th day of February 1925—

(i) for the officer himself the number of return passages shown in the following scale:—

Officer's age at date of appointment or of entering civil employ.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over, but under 38 years	3
38 years or over, but under 45 years	2
45 years or over	1

(ii) for his wife the same number of return passages to which the officer himself is entitled:

Provided that in the case of an officer who has been married after the date of his appointment or of his entering civil employ the scale of benefits for his wife shall be as follows:—

Officer's age at date of marriage.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over, but under 38 years	3
38 years or over, but under 45 years	2
45 years or over	1

and (iii) for each child one single passage; and

(b) in the case of officers appointed or entering civil employ before the 1st day of April 1924—

(i) for the officer himself the number of return passages shown in the following scale:—

Officer's age on 1st April 1924.	Number of return passages.
Under 31 years	4
31 years or over, but under 38 years...	3
38 years or over, but under 45 years	2
45 years or over	1

(ii) for his wife the same number of return passages to which the officer himself is entitled :

Provided that in the case of an officer who has been married on or after the 1st day of April 1924, the scale of benefits for his wife shall be that laid down in the proviso to clause (a) (ii) ; and

(iii) for each child one single passage.

(c) A military officer transferred to or from permanent civil employ on or after the 14th day of February 1925, will take with him any balance standing to his credit in his passage account or in that of his family.

7. Notwithstanding anything contained in these regulations, if an officer dies while in service, his wife and children shall be entitled to receive from the General Revenues single passages by sea from a port in India to a port outside India, but not exceeding, in each case, the cost of a single passage by sea between Bombay and London by P. and O. teamer, 1st class B.

8. A separate account shall be opened in sterling in the case of each officer, and, if such officer is married, for his wife, and, if he has children, for each child. These accounts shall be credited respectively with the cost of the passages to which the officer, his wife and children are entitled under Regulation 6, and no transfer of any credit shall be made from one account to another. Within the amount of these credits the officer shall be entitled to receive passages by sea between a port in India and a port outside Asia for himself, his wife and his children, respectively, provided the cost of no single or return passage by sea shall exceed the cost of a single or return passage, as the case may be, between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental, 1st class B; provided further, should the cost of any passage engaged be less than the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental, 1st class B, and the individual concerned perform any part of the journey between port and port by land, it shall be permissible to draw from the General Revenues subject to such regulations as may be made by the Governor General in Council, the actual cost of the railway fare, but not exceeding the difference between the cost of the passage engaged and the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental steamer, 1st class B.

NOTE 1.—For the purposes of the second proviso to this regulation, a journey by land may be deemed to include a passage across the English Channel, and railway fare may be deemed to include the cost of such a passage.

NOTE 2.—For the purposes of this regulation Colombo shall be deemed to be a port in India.

8-A. In the case of officers whose service is not pensionable no credit shall be made under Regulation 8 in such officer's personal account or in those of his wife and children until he has completed five years' service, and a second, third and fourth passage, if due under the provisions of Regulation 6, shall not be credited to the officer's account or that of his wife until the officer has completed 10, 15 and 20 years' service, respectively. But this Regulation shall not apply to officers who before 17th May 1927

had been admitted, without restriction, to the concession of free passages on the terms stated in this schedule.

NOTE.—The Government of India have stated that Regulation 8-A of passage regulations communicated with Home Department Notification No. F. 67-27, dated 16th June 1927 (G.O. No. 606, Public, dated 6th July 1927), governs the case of officers in non-pensionable service.

9. (1) The payment for all sea passages shall be made from the General Revenues direct to the steamship companies.

(2) Payment on account of journeys by land shall be made to the officer making the claim or to the steamship company or a recognized Firm of passenger agents.

10. The accounts mentioned in Regulation 8 shall be debited with the cost of passages actually engaged, subject to the limit prescribed in Regulation 8, and with the sums actually drawn from the Genera Revenues on account of railway journeys.

11. When the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental steamer, 1st class B, is increased or decreased, the balance at credit of each account referred to in Regulation 8 shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, in proportion to the increase or decrease in the cost of passages.

12. An officer is entitled to the benefits provided by these regulations in respect of any* journey to or from India performed by himself or his wife, or any of his children which commences on or after the 1st April 1924, and before the date of the officer's retirement, provided that the officer, his wife and any of his children shall be entitled to receive, so far as their respective credits permit, single passages from a port in India to a port outside Asia, but not exceeding the cost of a single passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental steamer, 1st class B, for a journey commenced within six months after the officer's retirement; provided, further, that should the cost of any passage engaged be less than the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental steamer, 1st class B, and the individual concerned perform any part of the journey between port and port by land, it shall be permissible to draw from the General Revenues subject to such regulations as may be made by the Governor-General in Council, the actual cost of the railway fare, but not exceeding the difference between the cost of the passage engaged and the cost of a passage by sea between Bombay and London by Peninsular and Oriental Steamer, 1st class B.

13. *Cancelled.*

NOTE.—Same as note to regulation 8.

In some cases the above ruling has been interpreted so as to admit the cost of railway journeys between Calcutta and Bombay in the case of officers journeying from Rangoon to the United Kingdom via Calcutta and Bombay on through tickets supplied by Passengar Agents. This procedure is not correct. The ruling in question does not render nugatory the provisions in regulation (2) of Part II of the Supplementary Passage Regulations under which the cost of railway journeys performed by an officer in India or in the country of destination is not debited to the personal passage account of the officer concerned.

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* The Secretary of State for India in Council has ruled that any part of a journey, however broken, which if booked through, would come within he terms of the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, may be regarded as a journey from a port in India within the meaning of the regulations contained in Schedule IV of these rules.

14. Any balance remaining at the credit of any person in his or her personal passage account after such person has ceased to be eligible for any benefits under these regulations shall lapse to Government.

15. The Governor-General in Council may make supplementary regulations to carry out the purposes and objects of these regulations, and may, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council by order in writing, direct that any of the provisions of Regulations 8, 9, 10 or 12 of this schedule be relaxed or varied in any particular case to such extent and subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think proper.*

APPENDIX A TO SCHEDULE IV.

SERVICES AND POSTS REFERRED TO IN RULE I.

A.—Services.

All-India Services.—Indian Medical Service (Civil).

B.—Posts.

1. Any post borne on the cadre of any service specified in Part A of this schedule, when held by an officer who is not a member of that service.

APPENDIX B TO SCHEDULE IV.

PROVISIONS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF DOMICILE.

1. A person can have only one domicile.

2. The domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which at the time of his birth his father was domiciled, or, if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of the father's death.

3. The domicile of origin of an illegitimate child is in the country in which at the time of his birth his mother was domiciled.

4. The domicile of origin prevails until a new domicile has been acquired, and a new domicile continues until the former domicile has been resumed or another has been acquired.

5. (1) A person acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.

(2) Any person may, if the law of any country so provides, and subject to any such provisions, acquire a domicile in that country by making, in accordance with the said provisions, a declaration of his desire to acquire such domicile.

Explanation 1.—A person is not to be considered as having taken up his fixed habitation in a country merely by reason of his residing there in His Majesty's civil or military service or in the exercise of any profession or calling.

Explanation 2.—A person does not acquire a new domicile in any country merely by reason of residing as part of the family or as a servant of any ambassador, consul, or other representative of the Government of another country.

6. The domicile of a minor follows the domicile of the parent from whom he derives his domicile of origin:

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* See regulations contained in the Appendix to these rules.

Provided that the domicile of a minor does not change with that of his parent if the minor is married or holds any office or employment in the service of His Majesty or has set up with the consent of the parent in any distinct business.

7. After marriage a woman acquires the domicile of her husband if she had not the same domicile before and her domicile during the marriage follows the domicile of her husband:

Provided that if the husband and wife are separated by the order of a competent court or if the husband is undergoing a sentence of transportation, the wife becomes capable of acquiring an independent domicile.

8. Save as otherwise provided above a person cannot during minority acquire a new domicile.

9. An insane person cannot acquire a new domicile in any other way than by his domicile following the domicile of another person.

10. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, a person who—

(*a*) was born, and has been educated exclusively, in Asia and had not at the date of his appointment resided out of Asia for a total period exceeding six months, or

(*b*) had before that date claimed or been deemed to be a native of India for the purpose of his appointment to any office under the Government or of the conferment upon him by the Government of any scholarship, emoluments or other privilege, shall be deemed to have had his domicile in Asia on that date, unless in the case of a person to whom clause (*a*) applies and clause (*b*) does not apply it is proved to the satisfaction of the appointing authority that he did not have his domicile in Asia on that date.

11. If any question arises as to the domicile of any officer at the time of his appointment, the decision thereon of the Secretary of State in Council, in the case of persons appointed by him, of the Governor-General in Council, in the case of persons appointed by him, or of the Local Government in the case of persons appointed by them, shall be final.

(*b*) SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL REGARDING BENEFITS UNDER THE RULES REGARDING GENERAL PASSAGE FUND. (VIDE REGULATION 15 OF SCHEDULE IV.)

(Notifications of Government of India, Finance Department, No. F./35-C.S.R./25, dated 6th February 1925 and 8th May 1925.)

Part I.—Passages by sea.

1. Every application by an officer for a passage by sea shall be made to the audit officer by whom his pay is audited; provided that if the officer is in Europe the application shall be made to the High Commissioner for India. If the application is made to the High Commissioner, the officer must present with his application a certificate from the audit officer stating the amount in the General Passage Fund at the credit of each person for whom a passage is to be taken.

2. The application shall specify the persons for whom it is desired to secure passages. If the audit officer or the High Commissioner, as the case may be, is satisfied that any benefit is admissible under the rules, he will furnish to the applicant a certificate stating the maximum cost of

the passage which may be engaged for each such person at the charge of the General Passage Fund.

3. When the officer engages the passage or passages he will present to the steamship company the certificate and on receiving the ticket or tickets will give the company a receipt in the form prescribed showing the accommodation engaged, the persons for whom engaged and the cost. If the cost of any ticket should exceed the amount entered in the certificate, the difference must be paid by the officer himself.

NOTE.—(1) Although the benefits admissible from the General Passage Fund are stated in terms of the cost of passages by P. and O. an officer is free to choose the line of steamers by which he will travel and to book a passage in a class lower than P. and O., 1 class B. The saving accruing from the exercise of either option will remain at credit in the Personal Passage Account of the person or persons concerned and can be used towards meeting the cost of additional passage or passages engaged in excess of the number of P., and O., 1 class B, passages the value of which is credited in the Personal Passage Account.

(2) Nothing in the wording of the supplementary regulations is intended to restrict the employment of agents in booking passages or in other transactions with the steamship companies.

4. If for any reason the officer, after obtaining the certificate but before presenting it to the Steamship Company, finds that he does not desire to use it, he should return it without delay to the audit officer or the High Commissioner, as the case may be.

5. If the officer, after presenting the certificate to the Steamship Company, cancels the passages which he has engaged, he should at once inform the audit officer or the High Commissioner, as the case may be, that he has done so; he should also take steps to obtain back the certificate from the Steamship Company and return it to the audit officer or High Commissioner.

6. If the officer cancels a passage engaged by him, for the cost of which Steamship Company has presented a claim for payment, he should, besides communicating with the Company, immediately inform the audit officer, or the High Commissioner, as the case may be, who will apply to the Steamship Company for a refund. No refund will be made except to the Audit Officer.

An officer shall be entitled for a second or subsequent wife to either the passage benefits set out in the appropriate table in sub-regulation (i) or any passage benefits which were available to him, but were not utilized, for the wife by the immediately prior marriage, whichever are less."

7. Any amount forfeited by the officer as a result of cancelling a passage in circumstances where the Steamship Company is entitled to claim such forfeiture, shall be debited to the passage account concerned.

8. The above rules do not apply in their entirety to cases in which an officer in India wishes to obtain a passage or passages for his family resident outside Asia. In such cases, the application should be made by the officer to the High Commissioner and supported by a certificate from the Audit Officer in India stating the amount in the General Passage Fund at the credit of each person for whom a passage is to be taken. The application should specify the persons for whom it is desired to secure passages, and should contain full information as regards the steamer line and the route by which it is desired to travel and the class of accommodation required. On receipt of such an application, the High Commissioner will, on behalf of the officer, arrange with the Steamship Company for the required passages, if he is satisfied that the cost of such passages in admissible under the rules. If the cost of any such passages

exceeds the maximum amount admissible therefor under the rules the officer must arrange for the payment of the difference to the High Commissioner before the passage is engaged. As soon as the necessary arrangements have been made by the High Commissioner, he will intimate the fact with full particulars to the officer concerned as well as to the Audit Officer in India. If for any reason the officer, after obtaining the certificate from the Audit Officer but before forwarding it to the High Commissioner, does not desire to use it, he should return it without delay to the Audit officer. If, after forwarding the certificate to the High Commissioner, it is found that the passages are not required, or if passages already engaged are cancelled, the officer will be responsible for intimating the fact promptly to the High Commissioner, and for returning the ticket or tickets to the High Commissioner. He will be similarly responsible for intimating promptly to the Steamship Company the cancellation of a passage already engaged. On receipt of the intimation, the High Commissioner will take steps to obtain a refund from the Steamship Company where necessary and will also inform the Audit Officer in India of the non-utilization of a certificate presented to him or the cancellation of a passage.

9. An officer, who at the time of proceeding on leave declares his intention of retiring from service, is entitled to draw on the Passage Fund for single passage only. If, however, no such declaration is made, but the officer draws on the Passage Fund for return passages whether for himself, for his wife or for his children and retires on the termination of leave, he should return the unused half of the return ticket or tickets which have not been utilized, to the Audit Officer concerned in India who will watch for the return of the unused halves of the return tickets, and obtain from the Steamship Company concerned a refund in respect of the return passage or passages. If, however, the return halves are actually utilized, the Audit Officer should realize from the officer concerned, the cost thereof. In cases in which an officer who does not return to duty actually uses the return ticket or tickets for the journey back to India the cost of the same will be recovered from him unless the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the officer was prevented, by circumstances beyond his control, from returning to duty.

There may be cases in which the High Commissioner arranges return passages for officers returning to India for a short spell of duty prior to retirement. If in any such cases the return half of the ticket or tickets is not utilized, it should be returned to the Audit Officer concerned in India. If the officer does not actually join duty, the entire cost of the return passage, or the cost of the journey to India only, according as the return half of the ticket or tickets is or is not used, will be recovered from him.

When an officer takes return passages for himself and his wife $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ children and returns to duty in India leaving his wife $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ children at home or when an officer while on duty in India sends his wife $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ children out of Asia on return tickets of which the second halves are not utilized, he should return the unused half of the return ticket or tickets to the Audit Officer concerned in India. If, however, the second halves of the return tickets are actually utilized, the officer should make a declaration in due course to the Audit Officer that the tickets have actually been utilized.

No refund will be made by a Steamship Company under this rule except to the Audit Officer, who will make the necessary adjustment

of the amount between the officer and the Government if the cost of the passage involved or any portion thereof has been borne by the Officer.

(Notification of the Government of India, Finance Department No. F/12-VI-C.S. R/26, dated the 25th February 1926, recorded in G.O. No. 308, Finance, dated the 3rd April 1926.)

Part II.—Journey by land.

1. Every application by an officer for the benefit permissible under Regulation 8 shall be made to the High Commissioner for India. As an exception to this general rule, if the officer obtains from the Steamship Company in India through ticket covering the overland journey he may make his claim to the Audit Officer in India for the whole journey including the cost of the journey by land.

2. No claim is admissible in respect of a railway journey performed in India or in the country of destination, provided that a person travelling on a through ticket to or from London may make a claim in respect of the journey between London and the Channel port.

3. The amount payable in respect of a journey by land shall in no case exceed the cost of an ordinary first-class railway fare by a direct route.

NOTE.—In cases where the cost of the journey by land exceeds the ordinary first class fare by a direct route, the difference must be paid by the officer himself.

4. The application shall specify the persons for whom the benefit is claimed and shall state the facts of the claim in sufficient detail to enable the High Commissioner to satisfy himself that the prescribed conditions are fulfilled. The officer shall be bound to furnish such further information as the High Commissioner may require for this purpose.

5. In the case of a journey from India the claim should be accompanied by—

(*a*) a declaration signed by the officer that the land journey was actually performed by the persons on whose behalf the claim is made; and

(*b*) a certificate, which the officer should obtain from his Audit Officer in India, showing the amount to which he is entitled in resp ct of the journey from India and the cost of the passage actually engaged.

NOTE.—If an officer intends to present a claim to the High Commissioner under this regulation, he should in his own interests take steps to obtain the certificate referred to in clause (*b*) before he leaves India.

6. In the case of a journey to India the officer shall submit to the High Commissioner a declaration stating the route by which he, or the person on whose behalf he makes the claim, intends to travel.

7. The procedure laid down in rule (8) of Part I will govern cases in which an officer in India wishes to obtain from the Steamship Company a through ticket to India covering a journey by land for a member of his family resident outside Asia. In cases where such a land journey is to be performed otherwise than on a through ticket, the application for the cost of the land journey should be made by the officer to the High Commissioner simultaneously with the application for a sea passage made under rule (8) of Part I. With the application the officer should submit to the High Commissioner a declaration stating the route by which the person on whose behalf he makes the claim desires to travel and the class of accommodation required. On receipt of such an application the High

Commissioner will arrange for the payment of the cost of the land journey in advance to the member of the officer's family, if he is satisfied that the prescribed conditions are fulfilled. The fact of the payment will forthwith be intimated by the High Commissioner with full details to the officer and also to the Audit Officer in India.

Part III.—General.

In urgent or special cases the Governor-General in Council may sanction such modification of the procedure prescribed in these regulations as he may deem to be necessary.

(Notifications of the Government of India, Home Department No. F. 172-B ii 24, dated 15th January 1925, 4th February 1925, 5th February 1925, 28th February 1925, 12th March 1925; No. F. 178-2 ii-24, dated 17th January 1925; No. F. 178 11-1-24, dated 29th January 1925; No. F. 178-12 ix-24, dated 29th January 1925; No. F. 57-xiii-25, and No. 57-xiv-25, dated 7th May 1925 and No. F. 57-xvii-25, dated 18th May 1925.)

APPENDIX V.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RULES FOR ADMINISTERING THE ESTATES OF DECEASED GAZETTED EUROPEAN OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.

PART I.—THE REPORTING OF DEATHS.

G.O. No. 2541, Home (Judicial), dated 3rd November 1919. G.O, No. 3025, Home (Judicial), dated 23rd December 1919. G.O. No. 2198, Home (Judicial), dated 3rd September 1920.

I. It shall be incumbent on every European Officer of Government holding a gazetted appointment to furnish an annual return to the Chief Secretary to Government on or before the 1st February every year giving the following particulars :—

(1) Full name of the officer (block letters).

(2) His official designation.

(3) Name and address of relative or friend to be communicated with in the event of his decease.

(4) Whether or not he has made a will.

(5) If he has made a will see foot-note below—

(a) date of will ;

(b) name and address of executor, if any, appointed therein ; and

(c) in whose custody the will is.

(6) If he has not made a will—

(a) name, age and address of his next-of-kin ; and

(b) relationship of next-of-kin to himself.

II. On the death of any such officer occurring in the Presidency town, the Collector of Madras shall intimate such occurrence to the Chief Secretary to Government and the Administrator-General, Madras. The Chief Secretary shall then furnish the information given in the latest copy of the return prescribed above to the Administrator-General and shall also inform the relative or friend specified in the return.

Where there is reason to suppose that the deceased has left assets outside the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court, the Collector of Madras shall intimate the occurrence of the death to the District Judge of the district in which such effects are believed to be and the District Judge shall then proceed in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

III. On the death of any such officer occurring in a mufassal district, the District Magistrate (or if the deceased officer is himself the District Magistrate, the District Judge) shall inform the Chief Secretary to Government by telegram requesting transmission of the latest copy of the return prescribed in rule I. The Chief Secretary will comply with this request telegraphing, if so desired, any particulars which may be urgently required; he will also communicate immediately with the relative or friend specified in the return.

PART II.—SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURE.

Cases relating to the Presidency town.

IV. As soon as the death is reported to him under rule II, the Administrator-General shall proceed to take action in respect of the estate of the deceased person in accordance with the provisions of sections 10 and 11 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913.

NOTE.—When an officer dies in India leaving a Will in the United Kingdom, his widow is unable to draw any money from her deceased husband's estate or from the

Provident Fund until the Will has been proved in the United Kingdom first and then in India. To obviate the delay so caused, the Administrator-General, Madras, has made the following suggestions :—

"It seems to me that the most fitting remedy for the delay occasioned by having to prove in the English Court and in the Indian Court a Will, which (as the Wills of nearly all officers do) disposes of property in England and in India, would be for an officer to make independent and distinct Wills for the disposition of his property in each country. If a testator makes one Will restricted to disposing of his property in England and another Will restricted to his property in India, the English Will can be proved in the English Court independently of the Indian Will, and the Indian Will can be proved in the Indian Court independently of the English Will."

Cases relating to the mufassal.

V. As soon as the death of a European Gazetted Officer of Government in a mufassal district is reported to the District Judge, the District Judge shall appoint the District Magistrate and one or two other persons as officers to take and keep possession of the assets of the deceased in accordance with the provisions of section 54 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913). The officers so appointed shall constitute a committee of adjustment with the District Magistrate as president.

The committee shall proceed—

(1) to make an inventory of and secure all the deceased's personal property in the district.

(2) To ascertain the amount of, and to recommend to, the District Judge what property should be realized for the payments hereinafter mentioned and to recommend any charges for payment by the District Judge from the amounts so realized under the following heads, if such payments shall appear to the District Judge to be necessary :—

(*a*) last illness and funeral expenses,

(*b*) any sum due for house-rent of Government quarters,

(*c*) servants' wages not exceeding three months' pay to each servant.

(*d*) household expenses incurred within a month before death or after the last issue of pay to deceased whichever period may be shorter,

(*e*) immediate requirements of deceased's family,

(*f*) expenses incurred for securing the deceased's properties.

(3) To prepare a rough list of liabilities and assets in India, as far as known, and a statement of amounts received and paid by the committee ; to communicate these and a copy of the inventory to the relative or friend specified in the return prescribed under executive rule 1 and to the executor named in the deceased's will or to his next-of-kin as the case may be; and to request instructions from the executor or next-of-kin as to taking out probate of the will or letters of administration of the estate.

(4) If so instructed, to request the Administrator-General to administer the estate; and if so instructed, to reserve any small personal articles for transmission to the executor or next-of-kin ; and to hand over charge to the District Judge of all the deceased's properties taken possession of by the committee and not already disposed of under the above provisions.

(5) To report the action taken to the Chief Secretary to Government and dissolve.

VI. On the constitution of a committee of adjustment, the president shall forthwith report the fact and the personnel of the committee to the Administrator-General and the Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURES.

I

[*G.O. No.* 2541, *Home (Judicial), dated 3rd November* 1919.]

1. A succession of recent instances has impressed upon Government the desirability of introducing some system by which the affairs of Gazetted European Officers of Government dying in this country could be adjusted more satisfactorily than is at present possible. It is desired to institute a procedure which will be prompt, efficient and at the same time elastic, adaptable and free from tedious and vexatious formality. The existing practice (which does not differentiate between Government servants and other Europeans) is based on a circular order of the High Court (No. 2263, dated 14th August 1894,—copy enclosed) and is governed by the provisions of section 54 of the Administrator-General's Act and the Government feel that the working of this method has, in the cases in question, been very far from satisfactory. They desire therefore to afford to their servants of European birth a simpler and more acceptable system and believe that such an end can best be attained on the lines of the regulations laid down in the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, for the institution of military committees of adjustment. This is a system which enables as much or as little to be done as the circumstances of each individual case may dictate: it leaves the actual management in the hands of a few suitable men on the spot; and it makes in every way for prompt and practical disposal. Such a system would not, of course, be appropriate to every instance of death, but it is intended to apply it only to European Officers of Government holding gazetted appointments in whose case there is never likely to be any question of evasion of probate or other abuse.

* * * *

5. The Government have no doubt that the occasional extra duties involved in this procedure will be ungrudgingly undertaken by the officers concerned; they would impress on all committees appointed under these rules that the object in view is the efficient administration of the estates in question with the maximum of expedition and the minimum of vexatious procedure. This has special application to the District Judge whose co-operation with the committee should be of the closest and most cordial character and whose interference with its activities should be limited to the minimum compatible with the fulfilment of existing legal enactments.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, No. 2263, *dated* 14*th August* 1894.

Read G.O. No. 1578, Judicial, dated 26th June 1894, communicating copy of a letter from the Collector of South Kanara, and of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue thereon, with the remark that section 64 of the Administrator-General's Act, II of 1874, imposes duties upon the District Judge and not upon the Revenue authorities and requesting that the District Judge may be directed to take action under that section in respect of the cases reported to him by the Collector by letter.

The High Court concurs in the view of the law expressed by the Government. Section 64 of Act II of 1874 imposes duties upon the District Judge and not upon the Collector and under the provisions of that section, the District Judge is bound, upon the death of persons of

certain classes leaving assets within his jurisdiction, to make a report to the Administrator-General and to retain the property until letters of administration are obtained. As observed by this Court in its Proceedings No. 2947, dated 6th November 1893, the District Judge can only take action under section 64 in such cases as come to his knowledge upon information furnished by the revenue officials or by private parties, but, in whatever way information is obtained, the District Judge is under an obligation to take action. In fact the duties imposed upon the District Judge are rather executive in their nature than judicial and the District Judge is not justified in insisting upon formal application being made on each occasion through the Government Pleader.

2. At the instance of this Court, the Government has directed Collectors (G.O. No 507, Judicial, dated 28th February 1894) to notify to District Judges, through the Government Pleader, the death of any person to whom section 64 applies and to do their utmost to assist District Judges in giving effect to the section, but this information may properly be furnished by the Collector by letter. In the same way, if the District Judge requires further information, for instance, regarding the particulars mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of the first paragraph of section 64, he may apply for it to the Collector by letter and it is expected that the Collector, after making inquiry if necessary, through his revenue subordinates, will, to the best of his ability readily supply, the information by letter. By the cordial co-operation in this manner of officers to the Revenue and the Judicial Department the duties imposed on District Judges may be efficiently discharged and the evasion of probate duty prevented.

3. The District Judge should now take action in respect of the cases referred to in the Collector's letter without insisting on any applications of a more formal character and should also take charge of the property, a step which is intended by the Act to compel the party interested in administering to obtain letters of administration.

(True extract)

H. W. FOSTER,
Registrar, Appellate Side.

II

[*G.O. No.* 2198, *Home* (*Judicial*), *dated* 3*rd September* 1920.]

Under the provisions of sections 9 and 50 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be added as sub-rule (2) of rule I of the rules for the office of the Administrator-General, Madras, published on pages 223—237 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd February 1916, and that the existing sub-rule (2) of the above rule I be re-numbered as "sub-rule (3)":—

"In the case of a European Gazetted Officer of Government dying in a mufassal district, the Administrator-General shall take such proceedings as may be necessary to obtain from the High Court letters of administration of the estate of such person under section 9 of the Administrator-General's Act, 1913, only on being instructed by the District Judge or by the officers appointed by the District Judge under section 54 (2) of the said Act."

III

[*G.O. No.* 1732, *Home (Judicial), dated* 16*th July* 1920.]

In continuation of G.O. No. 2541, Home (Judicial), dated the 3rd November 1919, the Government are pleased to authorize the deposit at Government treasuries of the sale-proceeds of the estates of deceased Gazetted European Officers of Government under the head "Civil Courts Deposits." The cost of remitting the sale-prcceeds to the Administrator-General, Madras, should, however, be borne by the estates concerned.

APPENDIX VI.

DIET RULES FOR THE STATE HOSPITALS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

(G.Os. Nos. 1022, Pub., 19th Sep. 1896; 41, Pub., 16th January 1904; 989, P.H., 14th June 1926; and Mis. 2328, P.H., 21st Nov. 1927.)

Part I.—How supplies are obtained.

1. Articles should be obtained from Government institutions so long as they can be supplied of the same quality and at the same price as they can be obtained in the open market, e.g., oil, cotton, rattan and coir goods, furniture, etc., from the Jail Department.

2. The desirability of utilizing jail-made articles to the fullest extent possible is impressed upon all medical officers in charge of Government medical institutions. They should not buy from outside firms so long as serviceable articles of the kind required can be obtained at a reasonable price from the jails.

S.G.'s Circular No. 237-A, dated 28th and G.O. No. 1995, Law (General), dated 14th Aug. 1923.

3. Hospital necessaries should be procured, stored and paid for on the same general lines as articles of diet.

4. When articles are not obtainable from Government institutions, they may be procured departmentally or by contract.

5. The following general instructions should be strictly observed by the Superintendents of hospitals before they enter into contracts for the supply of articles of diet required for the hospitals in their charge:—

(1) No tender for the supply of any article "at current market rates" should be accepted.

(2) Contracts should provide for the testing of samples from time to time and for the imposition of penalties, if articles of inferior quality are supplied.

(3) All contracts will be subject to confirmation by the Government.

(4) Before accepting tenders finally, Superintendents should compare the rates with the local prices which should, if necessary, be ascertained from Tahsildars.

G.O. Mis. No. 280, P.H., dated 12th Feb. 1926, and G.O. No. 599, P.H., dated 8th Apr. 1926.

(5) If the rate tendered for any article is unduly high, the tender for such article should be rejected and departmental purchase resorted to as ordered in paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1744, P.H., dated 27th November 1924.

6. As soon after the acceptance of tenders as possible, the Surgeon-General should submit a full report to the Government containing information on the following points:—

(1) the rate accepted for each article in each institution;

(2) the lowest rate tendered, if the rate accepted is not the lowest;

(3) the reasons for accepting a higher rate;

(4) any marked variations between the rates accepted and the rates considered reasonable by the Tahsildar with reference to the average market rates, with explanations therefor;

(5) the estimated quantity of each article required for each institution.

7. As contractors are mostly middlemen, Superintendents are at liberty to buy direct from large firms, or from producers, or from ordinary shops should they find they can get the required article more cheaply in this way, but direct purchases shall not interfere with any contract for such articles, which has been already entered into by Superintendents. Superintendents shall keep themselves acquainted with the prevailing market prices, so that they may be able to make purchases at advantageous rates.

8. The amount of any article of diet to be stored at any one time is left to the discretion of Superintendents, with the limitation that they should purchase when the market is favourable, but the quantity should not exceed what they can thoroughly examine before taking into store, or what is likely to keep in perfect condition till it is consumed.

9. The central principle of the departmental system is, not the storing of large quantities of articles of rations, nor the manner of interviewing or communicating with the merchant, but the fact that the quantity bought is fixed, definite and delivered and paid for at once. The merchant is relieved from all uncertainties; he has simply to deliver a definite quantity of approved quality within so many days and he gets his money. In so far as the system relieves the merchant from any need to protect himself against orders for enhanced amounts, fluctuation of price, etc., it is calculated to produce economy, but it requires close supervision and the resulting cost of rationing ought to be clearly brought out at intervals for comparison of one year with another.

S. G.'s Circular No. P. 237-A, dated 21st July 1924 and G.O. Mis. No. 519, Finance, dated 12th July 1924.

10. When supplies can be arranged by means of contract with advantage to the State tenders should be invited by advertisement and the procedure to be adopted for this purpose is laid down in part IV below.

G.O. No. 1137, Judicial, dated 18th July 1905.

11. Before calling for tenders in the open market, the prevailing prices of such articles as the jails can supply should be ascertained by private local enquiries and the probable requirements with samples (if necessary) communicated to the Inspector-General of Prisons with a view to it being considered by him whether the jails can undertake the supplies at these market rates and according to sample. It is only when the jails are unable to do so that tenders should be called for in the open market and in such cases, the jails should not compete for these tenders.

12. *Supplies from jails.*—The following procedure should be followed in the case of articles the purchase of which from the Jail Department is obligatory under note 4 to Article 187 of the Madras Financial and Account Code when they can be produced subject to the safeguards prescribed regarding quality, price and guarantee of delivery within a specified period. For further instructions, see the Madras Jail Manual.

(1) The specifications of articles required by consuming departments should be standardized and should not be changed without the sanction of Government. The Inspector-General of Prisons will compile a standing list (to be revised from time to time) of all jail-made articles likely to be required by consuming departments showing their quality, the jails from which they can be obtained, prices, etc., and circulate it to all heads of departments for information.

(2) Purchases from the Jail Department shall be subject to the condition that the prices of articles shall, in no case, be higher than the local market rates for articles of similar quality at the place where they are required.

(3) The consuming departments will make it a standing rule to intimate their requirements to the Jail Department sufficiently early in

the official year and also endeavour to enter into contracts with them for definite terms of years.

The contracts should include a penalty clause empowering the consuming departments to get their supplies elsewhere at the risk of the Jail Department in the event of failure to complete supplies at the stipulated time, and debit against the Jail Department the excess of the market rate over the jail rate, cf. clause 5 of the conditions of contract in the Tender and Agreement Form in Appendix 21, Madras Financial and Account Code. But the enforcement of the penalty clause will be subject to the specific orders of Government being obtained in each case.

13. In stating the amounts of the various articles for which tenders are invited, the phrase "minimum number or quantity required" should invariably be used.

14. The duration of contracts should not exceed one year, but may be for any shorter period at the discretion of the Superintendent. The time for making contracts and the amounts contracted for also rest with the Superintendent.

15. Petty articles such as mangoes, partridge, snipes, etc., which are used in very small and variable quantities, should not be contracted for. Tenderers generally undertake their supply for next to nothing, but this means that they have to be paid for out of something else.

16. When the Superintendent opens a tender, he will affix thereon the office stamp with date and initials, then, carefully examining it, will certify to any erasures or corrections there may be with his initials; if these be numerous, the tender should be declined as likely to cause inconvenience. In any case when tenderers fail to come forward purchases should be made in the open market.

17. The Superintendent shall retain one copy of each tender under lock and key transferring the duplicate to his head steward who will, in his presence, examine the documents then and there and then report any erasures and omissions which may have been overlooked by him. Any corrections made in the office must receive the prior sanction of the Superintendent, an erasure being effected by a pen drawn through the mistake and certified to by his initials.

18. The Superintendent shall submit, for the orders of the Surgeon-General, all original tenders together with a comparative statement in duplicate in the authorized form by the 25th January in the case of diet articles and in the case of others at least three weeks in advance of the time when the proposed contract is to come into operation. He shall at the same time make a recommendation as to the tender he most approves, detailing his reasons if this tender is not the lowest. When the tender has been approved by the Surgeon-General, the Superintendent shall execute the contract. It is the duty of the Superintendent to enforce the conditions of the contract.

NOTE.—Tender files of diet articles and hospital necessaries should reach the Surgeon-General's office by the 25th of January every year.

19. The Surgeon-General is permitted to dispense with the payment or to reduce the amount of security deposits in special cases when contracts are placed with firms or contractors of established repute. G.O. No. 1450, P.H., dated 8th Jan. 1923

20. The Superintendent is primarily responsible for seeing that articles of diet and hospital supplies are obtained at reasonable rates and that the articles and supplies are suitable for the purposes for which they are required. But the Surgeon-General exercises a general control over the tenders and contracts in order that, among other purposes, he may

ensure that the supplies are obtained in the best market, that the rates given are not excessive and that the expenditure is kept within proper limits.

21. Superintendents may require contractors to bring in the whole amount of their contract on a day to be named, which should be the rule with storable articles, or in such instalments and at such times as may be required of them.

22. A register will be kept by the Superintendent of all security deposits, and particulars of all transactions, in reference to the receipt and return of the deposits, will be duly recorded therein.

23. Superintendents must bear in mind that contractor's bills should be submitted on or before the 12th of each month. They should therefore be warned to submit their bills on or before that date and that in default a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 per diem for each and every day after the said period will be enacted.

Surgeon-General's Circular No. 338-A., dated 7 Oct. 1924

24. In the case of mufassal hospitals tenders should not be invited for the supply of kerosene oil and soap; oil should be obtained in the open market and soap from the Calicut factory.

Surgeon-General's No. P. 48-M., dated 5th Mar. 1929.]

25. Butter milk should be made in the hospital itself and not obtained as such from contractors. One pint of milk=$2\frac{1}{2}$ pints of buttermilk of sp. gr. 1014.

Surgeon-General's Circular No. P. 422-A., dated 20th Dec. 1924.

26. In some places a few contractors form a sort of ring among themselves and prevent outsiders from tendering for supply of articles of diet and other necessaries and consequently the rates of many articles included in the tenders are far higher than the prevailing market rates. Superintendents of hospitals should as far as possible see that such sorts of rings among contractors are broken down. If contractors' rates which are to be accepted are found to be exorbitant the matter should be brought to the notice of the Surgeon-General for sanction of a purveyor and adoption of departmental purchase system.

Part II.—Conditions of tender for the supply of articles of diet and other hospital requirements for the Government Hospital, , for the year 193 -193 .

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 2 p.m. on Monday the day of January 193 , by the Superintendent, Government Hospital, , for the supply of the following articles from 1st April 193 to 31st March 193 :—

(i) Storable articles, diet and non-diet, wines and spirits, ærated waters, etc., consist of articles which must be supplied in such quantities as required by the Superintendent from time to time.

(ii) Perishables—consists of perishable articles of daily supply. An indent for each day's requirements will be given to the contractor.

2. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent of the hospital at 2 p.m. on the day appointed for their receipt in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

3. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

4. The number or quantity entered in the schedule is the probable number or quantity which the Superintendent requires to be supplied and may be more or less according to actual requirements. The Superintendent does not bind himself to receive the full quantity or number noted in

the schedule but the contractor will be under an obligation to supply such larger number or increased quantity as the Superintendent may require him to supply.

5. Tenders should be submitted in the prescribed forms of tender, copies of which can be had on application at the hospital.

6. Rates should be quoted separately for each article. No tender for the supply of articles marked "at current market rates" will be accepted.

7. The contract rate should include charge for delivery of the articles at the hospital.

8. Tenders should be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph (1) and on the cover the words "Tenders for the hospital supplies" should be written. Each tender must contain not only the rates but also the total value of each item of supply entered in separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of each entire tender. The rates quoted in tenders should also be expressed in words in a separate column provided for the purpose.

9. Every correction in the tender should invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

10. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect:—

"*I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money, if in Government promissory notes or bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract.*"

11. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to 5 per cent of the total aggregate value of the articles tendered for as earnest money (in Government promissory notes or bank receipts). Earnest money in the case of milk is limited to a maximum of Rs. 1,000. When several articles are tendered for, one bank receipt for the total amount of earnest money will be received. In default of such deposits the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the receipt of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately after tenders have been settled and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 19 infra.

The deposit in bank should be made in the name of the Superintendent of the hospital.

12. Sealed samples of about one pound in each of bread, rice, dholl and coffee should be submitted along with the tenders. Samples for other articles are not required unless called for. When called for, they must be sent in within two days. All tender samples shall be subject to analysis by the Public Analyst, King Institute, Guindy, if the Superintendent or the Surgeon-General so desires. Tenderers are distinctly tc understand that, if the tender be accepted, their supplies must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

13. The bread supplied to hospitals from time to time will be subject to analysis and the contractor will be liable to a penalty for exceeding the percentages laid down in paragraph 14 below. This penalty will be subject to the maximum of 10 per cent of the security deposit mentioned in paragraph 19 below.

14. The bread supplied to hospitals shall be free from alum and yield an acidity equivalent to not more than 3 c.c. normal acid per 100 grammes of bread. The maximum limit of ash permissible in the case of bread is 0·02 per cent (calculated on the dry solids) insoluble in dilute hydrochloric acid.

15. Dholl supplied to the hospital should be of a uniform light yellow colour, consisting mainly of unbroken half grains and should be dry and free from stones, dirt or any extraneous matter and be capable of being cooked completely within half to three-fourth hour.

16. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of ninety days from the date thereof and in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

17. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for without assigning any reason for so doing.

18. Contracts are liable to partial or entire termination by the Government on one month's notice within three months from the date of execution.

19. The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent of the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government. The contractor's security if not confiscated will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract. When Government securities, municipal debentures or port trust bonds are tendered as security by contractors, they will be accepted at their face value or at market price, whichever is less.

20. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, Military, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

21. Investments in the Co-operative Provincial Bank or Co-operative Central Banks approved for the purpose by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies may be lodged as securities subject to the conditions:—

(1) that the deposit is made in the name of the Superintendent of the hospital,

(2) that the contractor agrees in writing that he undertakes the risks, if any, involved in the investment, and

(3) that the bank concerned certifies on the deposit receipt that the deposit is withdrawable on the Superintendent's demand.

22. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract and execute the necessary agreement.

23. The contract should not be sublet without the permission of the Surgeon-General.

24. No article shall be supplied to the hospital, except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

25. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

26. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Fractions of a rupee in the totals of contractors' bills shall be rounded off to the nearest rupee (i.e., fractions of less than half a rupee are disregarded and half a rupee and over are taken as a rupee). The totals of bills for less than Rs. 25 shall be rounded off to the nearest anna (i.e., amounts below six pies are disregarded and six pies and above are taken as an anna).

27. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond on each occasion, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

SCHEDULE. *

Articles.	Probable quantity required.
Non-diet, storable.	
GROUP No. 1.	
Baskets, large	
Brooms, long, 7" girth ...	
Coconut brooms, 7" girth ...	
Coconut scrubbers, large ...	
Leaf fans	
Leaf umbrellas	
Mats, common, 6′ × 4′ ...	
Winnows	
GROUP No. 2.	
Chatties, large	
Goglets	
Goglets covers, special ...	
Water pots, small	
Rice pots, large	
Pot covers	
Ovens, earthern	
GROUP No. 3.	
Engine oil	
Spindle oil	
Mobil oil in 4-gallon tins ...	
Kerosene oil	
Burmoline grease	
GROUP No. 4.	
Aspinal's Enamel, black ...	
Do. white ...	
White paint, 4 stars in 14 lb. tins.	
Valspar Enamel, white ...	
Linseed oil, pale, boiled ...	
Bees' wax, yellow	
Green powder	
Lamp black	
Glue	
Cement (Gillingham) ...	
Bath bricks (Bridgewater).	
River, sand	
Putty	
Turpentine	
Whitewashing brush ...	
Painting brush, small ...	
Do. large ...	
Sand paper, rough and soft.	
Emery paper, rough and soft.	
Screws of sizes	
Wire nails	
GROUP No. 5.	
Europe washing soda (Brunner Mond).	
Soda ash	
Monkey brand soap ...	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Articles.	Probable quantity required.
Non-diet, storable—cont.	
GROUP No. 5—*cont.*	
Brasso, No. 12	
Twine, Europe	
Toilet paper (C. and E. Morton).	
Tangle foot fly paper ...	
Goa paper	
Butter paper	
GROUP No 6.	
Soap, country	
Country washing soda ...	
Incense	
Camphor	
Cheekoy	
Linseed	
Matches, safety (3 stars) ...	
Waste cotton, in bundles of 1 lb. each.	
Saw dust	
GROUP No. 7.	
Charcoal, without dust ...	
GROUP No. 8.	
Coal, steam, Bengal, in nuts.	
GROUP No. 9.	
Firewood, 2½′ long and 3″ in diameter.	
Diet, storable.	
GROUP No. 10.	
Chillies, dry	
Coriander	
Cummin seed	
Garlic	
Mustard, country	
Pepper, black	
Turmeric	
Vendium	
Dry ginger	
Poppy seeds	
Tamarind without seeds ...	
Nutmeg	
Dholl	
Cocogem, in 36 lb. tins	
GROUP No. 11.	
Coffee powder, 1st sort, in 1 lb. tins.	
Coffee powder, 2nd sort, in 7 lb. tins.	
Tea, finest mess, in 1 lb. tins.	

* The schedule is as published by the General Hospital, Madras. It may be modified and grouped according to the individual requirements of each hospital.

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Articles.	Probable quantity required.
***Diet, storable*—cont.**	
GROUP No. 12.	
Sugar, white, granulated (Ashtagram).	
Sugar, brown, granulated (Ashtagram).	
GROUP No. 13.	
Arrowroot (C. & E. Morton), 1 lb. tins.	
Barley, English, loose ...	
Oatmeal (C. & E.)	
Quaker oats (U. S. A. Co.)...	
Europe mustard (Colmen's) in half-pound tins.	
White salt (C. & E.) ...	
Essence of Vanilla	
Worcester sauce	
Salad oil	
Vinegar, Europe	
Cornflour (Polson's) in 2 oz. packets.	
Cocoa (in ½ lb. tins) ...	
Gelatine (Nelson's) in 1 oz. packets.	
Ovaltine, ½ lb. tins	
Benger's food	
Horlicks Malted Milk ...	
Mellin's food, large	
Brand's Essence of Chicken.	
Do. Mutton.	
Biscuits, arrowroot (Huntley & Palmers) in ½ lb. rolls.	
Cream craker biscuit, 2 lb. tins.	
Golden Puff biscuit, 2 lb. tins.	
Marie biscuits, 1 lb. tins ...	
Glaxo biscuits, 1 lb. tins ...	
Force packet...	
Shreaded wheat	
Assorted jelly packet (4 oz. packets).	
Bovril, 2 oz. bottle	
Essence of Rennet	
GROUP No. 14.	
Raspberry jam (C. & B.) ...	
Strawberry jam (C. &. B.) ...	
Orange, marmalade jam ...	
Jams, twelve, assorted ...	
Pears fruit, tin (C. & B.) ...	
Pine apple, tin (do.) ...	
Peaches, tin (do.) ...	
Apricots, tin	
Wall's Oxford sausage tin ...	
Fruit salad, large (S. &. W.).	
Do. small (do.).	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Articles.	Probable quantity required.
***Diet, storable*—cont.**	
GROUP No. 14—*cont.*	
Asparages (Getzbert), large.	
Do. small.	
Sardin (May Fly)	
Salmon (Lily Brand) ...	
Grape fruit, tin	
Tomato sauce (Heinz), 14 oz. bottle.	
Nestle's cream, 4 oz. tin ..	
Condensed Milk, unsweetened.	
Prunes (S. & W.)	
GROUP No. 15.	
Rice, first sort, well cleaned, in bags of 160 lb. each.	
Rice, table, well cleaned in bags.	
GROUP No. 16.	
Vermicelli (in 1 lb. packets).	
Sago	
Sooji	
Wheat flour or American flour.	
Diet, perishable.	
GROUP No. 17.	
Milk, cow's best, cows to be milked in the hospital, specific gravity not under 1025″, pints of 20 oz.	
Butter, fresh	
Cream, fresh	
GROUP No. 18.	
Bread, first quality	
Bran, fine quality	
GROUP No. 19.	
Chicken or half fowls, 10 oz. in weight when dressed.	
Pigeons	
Ducks	
Eggs, hen's, fresh 1½ oz. in weight each.	
NOTE.—Egg—Wholesale rate to be given in terms for 100.	
GROUP No. 20.	
Fish, excluding wastage ...	
Prawns	

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Articles.	Probable quantity required.
***Diet, perishable*—cont.**	
GROUP No. 21.	
Mutton, first sort, with bone.	
Do. without bone.	
Mutton suet	
Brain (sheep's) ...	
Liver („) ...	
Kidney („) ...	
Tongues („) ...	
Sweet bread („) ...	
Bone-morrow („) ...	
Sheep's feet („) ...	
Beef, first sort, without bone.	
Do. undercut.	
Bacon	
GROUP No. 22.	
Country vegetables, excluding wastage.	
Europe vegetables excluding wastage.	
Potatoes	
Coconut, without shell ...	
Chillies, green	
Ginger, green	
Mint and parsley	
Onions...	
Tree tomatoes	
Spice powder...	
Apples, good, full sizes ...	
Oranges, big size	
Sweet limes, full size ...	
Mangoes, full size	
Grapes	
Pears	
Plantains, full size	
Limes, fresh, full size ...	

NOTE.—Plantains and limes—Wholesale rates to be given in terms of 100 fruits.

SCHEDULE—*cont.*

Articles.	Probable quantity required.
Wines and spirits.	
GROUP No. 23.	
Beer, ½ pint	
Brandy, Exshaw No. 2, in qrt. bottles.	
Champagne, dry manopole.	
Sherry, white seal	
Whisky, King George IV ...	
Aerated waters.	
GROUP No. 24.	
Soda water splits	
Lemonade splits	
Bedding and clothing.	
GROUP No. 25.	
Thread buttons, large ...	
Needle packets (Walker Sulthana).	
Tape, Europe, large ...	
Do. small ...	
Ball thread, No. 60 ...	
Do. No. 150 ...	
Bone buttons, large ...	
Indigo boxes, cycle and elephant marks.	
Trousers buttons	
Naphthalene	
Marking nuts	
GROUP No. 26.	
Cotton for mattresses, without seeds, clean.	
Straw for mattresses, carts of 1,000 lb. each.	

NOTE.—(1) *Country vegetables.*—Different varieties of vegetables as available during the season to be supplied from day to day. The vegetables must be lady's fingers, drumsticks, brinjals, pumpkins, kannalam pussanikkai, chemakilangu, raddish, sweet potatoes, green plantains, kothavarakkai, peerkangai, country beans, etc.

(2) *Europe vegetables.*—Cabbage, beetroot, cauliflower, peas, beans, cho-cho, tomatoes, rubarb, etc., to be supplied as required.

(3) *Mutton.*—Each sheep must weigh not less than 25 lb. Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer. Goat's flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any condition. The butcher attached to the hospital will attend to the preparation of meat for several diets, etc., and during his absence, either by illness or by other cause, the contractor will provide a butcher for conducting duties and they will be paid according to the sanctioned scale.

STATION   *Superintendent,*

Date   *Hospital.*

Part III.—Form for tenders.

To

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

With reference to I submit the following tender:—

Description of articles.	Number or quantity tendered for.	Rate per — in figures.	Rate per — in words.	Total amount.	Remarks.

(1) Bank receipt or Government Promissory note for Rs. is forwarded herewith.

(2) I bind myself to the conditions prescribed in

(3) I agree to have the earnest money, if in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of any failure to undertake the tender.

STATION *Tenderer.*

(Address in full and clear)

Date

Part IV.—Invitation and submission of tenders.

1. The following procedure should be adopted for inviting tenders and their acceptance by the Surgeon-General and for submission of reports to Government on the accepted tender rates of hospitals:—

G.O. No. 2585, P.H., Mis., dated 15th Oct. 1930.

(1) A short notification in the form appended below will be published by Surgeon-General in two issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette* both in the case of hospitals in the Madras City and in the mufassal. Medical officers in the mufassal will send in time a similar notification to the District Gazettes and forward a duplicate copy of the notification to the Surgeon-General for record. Short advertisements in the leading local vernacular newspapers in the mufassal will also be published by the Medical Officers ; advertisements in certain leading newspapers in Madras will be issued by the Office of the Surgeon-General.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS IN MADRAS CITY.

Tenders for the supply of articles of diet and other hospital requirements for the year 193 -193 .

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders, in duplicate, for the supply of diet articles and other hospital requirements from 1st April 193 to 193 for the undermentioned hospitals will be received up to 2 p.m. on Monday the th January 193 by the Superintendents of the respective hospitals:—

Government General Hospital, Madras.
Do. Women and Children Hospital, Madras.
Do. Rayapuram Hospital, Madras.
Do. Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.
Do. Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras.
Do. Royapeta Hospital, Madras.
Do. Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.
Do. Mental Hospital, Madras.

Printed copies of conditions of tender, schedules of articles required for each hospital and forms of tender can be had on application at the hospitals concerned.

(2) Only the schedules of articles of diet, etc., required for each hospital will be printed annually by the Medical officers, and copies of the same attached to the tender notification (Medical Form Group II-98) will be distributed by them to the contractors and other intending tenderers.

(3) In Madras, soon after the opening of the tenders, the Superintendents of the various Government hospitals in the city will meet together at the Government General Hospital on a convenient day notified by the Superintendent, and discuss the tendered rates comparing them with those of the other hospitals and with the market rates furnished by the Tahsildar before making their recommendations to the Surgeon-General. G.O. Mis. 280, P.H., dated 12th Feb. 1826.

(4) Tenders to be opened by the Superintendents of hospitals on the first Monday in January and if this day happens to be a holiday on the following day.

(5) Tenders to be forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the recommendations of the Superintendents by the 25th January.

(6) Orders of the Surgeon-General on the tenders to be issued to the Superintendents by the 25th February.

(7) Reports on accepted tenders to be sent by Superintendents to the Surgeon-General by 1st March.

(8) Reports on accepted tenders to be submitted to Government by the Surgeon-General by 10th March.

(9) Final orders of Government to be issued by 20th March.

2. A tender file should contain the following documents :—

(1) One copy of the original tender.

(2) One copy of the comparative statement.

(3) One copy of the Tahsildar's rates.

(4) One copy of the analytical report on bread samples received from the Public Analyst, King Institute, Guindy.

(5) One copy of the tender notification.

These documents will not be returned to Superintendents of hospitals.

The files should be completely worked up so as to obviate the necessity for making further references by the Surgeon-General.

3. Treasury receipts or bank receipts lodged by tenderers as earnest money should not be sent to this office, unless specially called for in any particular case.

4. Explanation should be furnished whenever necessary, e.g.—

(1) When the Superintendent proposes to accept a rate other than the lowest.

(2) When any of the tenderers is considered not a safe man to deal with on account of his financial instability, commercial dishonesty, want of business capacity or past unsatisfactory record.

(3) When articles available in the Jail Department are proposed to be purchased elsewhere.

(4) When there are marked variations between the market rates and the recommended rates.

(5) When departmental purchase of any particular article is advocated, etc.

The explanations may be furnished either in the comparative statement or in the covering letter.

Part V.—Report regarding accepted tenders.

Immediately on receiving final orders on tenders Superintendents of hospitals should submit to the Surgeon-General a report in duplicate in the following form:—

Name of article.	Quantity required for the year.	Tahsildar's rate.	Rate accepted for each article.	Lowest rate tendered if the accepted rate is not the lowest.	Reasons for accepting a higher rate.	Explanations for marked variation between accepted rate and Tahsildar's rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

Part VI.—Agreements with contractors.

1. In executing agreement bonds the following instructions should be carefully observed:—

(1) Agreement bonds should be executed on form No. Medical II-10 with necessary additions and alterations.

S.G.'s Circular No. 68-A, dated 26th Mar. 1925.

(2) Under the Indian Stamp Act II of 1899 as amended by Act 6 of 1922 agreement bonds require to be stamped with a non-judicial stamp of twelve annas. This stamp paper should be used as the first page of each bond. Court-fee or postage stamps should not be used.

S.G.'s Circular No. P. 49 Bud., dated 29th Mar. 1926.

(3) Each page of the agreement bond and the accompanying schedule should be signed by both the contracting parties.

(4) Any corrections, alterations or interlineations in the bond should be initialled by both the contracting parties.

(5) The rates in the schedule attached to the bond should also be expressed in words.

(6) Agreements in respect of contracts for supplies beginning from 1st April should be executed by Medical officers in charge of institutions immediately after the receipt of orders of Government approving the accepted tender rates.

Part VII.—How storable articles are stored.

Rice.—As new rice is less wholesome than old, if a six months' supply is to be stocked, it is desirable that the two kinds should be procured in equal quantities and that the old be used first.

New rice means rice of the latest crop, old rice that of the previous crop. Rice kept too long is liable to damage by insects and fungi. New rice is cheaper than rice that has been kept for some time. Rice is best stored in bags on trestles and should be inspected at intervals in the shade, not in the sun, so that the ravages by "weevils," etc., may the more readily be detected.

Sugar and salt.—As the rates for these articles vary but little during the year, no advantage is derived from stocking large quantities. In wet weather the bags should be exposed as often as possible to direct sun-light. They should be stored in Pegu jars.

Tea keeps very well in the sheet lead covers in which received.

Tamarind, dholl, chillies, coriander seeds, etc., can be best preserved in the original bags on trestles. They should occasionally be exposed to the sun, more particularly during the rains. Tamarind with seeds is subject to deterioration.

Store-rooms should be kept as free as possible from dust and the direct rays of the sun. To exclude crows, sparrows and squirrels, openings where possible should be protected by wire-netting ¼ inch mesh; the use of rat traps is also commended.

Kerosene-oil should be stored in steel drums. If kept in any quantity care should be taken that no lights are allowed in the room.

NOTE.—Revised with reference to paragraph 15 of G.O. No. 1022, Public, dated 10th September 1896.

Part VIII.—Stock checking and control.

At his inspections the Surgeon-General should select certain article or examination as to quality and should check the stock in hand.

Control Report on Articles of diet stored in the Hospital.

Name of article.	Amount according to hospital stock book.	Actual amount.	Whether fit for hospital purposes or not.

Dated *Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.*

Part IX.—The Storekeeper.

1. He shall enter into an agreement with the Superintendent in the prescribed form.

2. He shall be present daily from * 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., or for such other period as the Superintendent may direct except for two hours allowed for meals. On Sunday he will be permitted, if possible, to leave after the morning work is over. Arrangements for leave on public holidays will be made as far as practicable from time to time.

3. He shall be in charge of the store-rooms, and shall be directly responsible to the Superintendent.

4. He shall enter into a security of rupees in Government paper endorsed to the Superintendent.

5. He shall receive all grain, etc., brought into store, weigh the same, and certify to weight and quality on the bill, sending the bill to the Steward for disposal, and he shall bring to the notice of the Superintendent any deficiency in weight or quality before he forwards the bill.

6. He shall exercise all care that all articles in his charge are frequently examined, and he shall promptly report to the Superintendent any deterioration from vermin, damp or any other cause.

* In the General Hospital from 7 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 4-30 p.m. (vide G.O. No. 854, Public, dated 12th August 1896).

7. He shall issue grain, etc., strictly in accordance with the daily requisition, signed by a Steward or other proper authority, and shall be personally responsible for all receipts into, and issues from, his stores.

He shall keep the following books :—

(i) Day-book of stores and stock.
(ii) Ledger of stores and stock.
(iii) Daily comparative statement of receipts and issues of stores and stock.
(iv) Monthly comparative statement of issues of stores and stock.

8. At the end of each quarter he shall take stock and report to the Superintendent the amount and condition of the stores.

Part X.—The quality of articles of diet.

The non-storable articles must be passed daily by a Medical officer. The Superintendent himself is responsible for the quality of the articles in store.

Part XI.—How articles of diet are issued.

The articles either require cooking or they do not.

In the former case, requisitions are made on the Storekeeper by the Steward on various forms according to his requirements. Such articles are then sent to the kitchen.

In the latter case requisitions on the Storekeeper are also made on the proper forms and the articles go to the wards direct.

Part XII.—How articles of diet are cooked.

1. Cooking vessels with flat, not globular, bottoms should be used.

2. The amount of firewood, etc., laid down in the scale per diet will diminish with the increase in the number of diets. Superintendents should note this carefully as otherwise there will be an unnecessary waste of fuel, etc.

3. Apart from the ingredients contained in the formulae for the preparation of diets and extras (vide Part XVI below) certain articles such as vinegar, salad oil, worcester sauce, essence of rennett, etc., required for the preparation of diets in the kitchen and salt (white), pepper, mustard, etc., for special use in the dining rooms may be issued as "Special Issues." An account of such articles must be maintained in the Special Issues Register (Medical Form Group III-B No. 129).

Medical officers should note carefully that only such quantities of the above articles as may be actually required for use in the kitchen or dining room are issued.

3. Arrangements should be made in each hospital to prevent ward-servants or strangers from entering the kitchen on any pretence whatever. The only persons who should enter the kitchen are the responsible Medical officers, Nuns, Stewards, and the kitchen servants.

4. Cooks should wear a neat white cap, clean jacket and trousers or dhoti. Turbans should be absolutely forbidden.

Part XIII.—General rules regarding diets and extras.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

1. The non-storable articles composing the various diets and extras will be ready at the morning visit for the inspection of the Medical Officer.

2. The Medical Officer, without giving any previous warning, should visit the hospital occasionally for the purpose of ascertaining whether the sick get the full quantities of the articles ordered, as well as for inspecting the meal.

3. The diets are invariably to be served in the presence of the stewards.

4 The tea should be infused (not boiled) in the presence of one of the stewards, a cauldron being exclusively reserved for the purpose.

Buttermilk should be made in the Hospital itself and not obtained as such from contractors. One pint of milk = 2½ pints of buttermilk of specific gravity 1014.

5. The cows from which the milk is supplied will be brought to the hospital, morning and evening, and milked under the supervision of the stewards. The milk will be put at once into clean cans and locked up till handed over to the cook for boiling, after which it will be again placed in the same cans and served out under supervision.

6. Printed copies of the diet scales will be hung up in a conspicuous place in each ward or hut.

7. Each pint of milk to consist of 20 oz.

Each unit of measure of tea or coffee to consist of 13 oz., inclusive of milk.

Each unit of measure of conjee to consist of 10 oz.

Each unit of measure of broth to consist of 16 oz.

Each unit of measure of jug-broth to consist of 8 oz.

8. Milk should always be boiled before issue to patients.

9. The quality of butter may be generally determined by the taste. When melted in the test tube, the water and the casein below the oil ought not to exceed 15 per cent.

10. A good and fresh egg should weigh 1½ oz.

11. Ghi may be tested by taste and smell. It is most commonly adulterated with gingelly oil or other fixed oil, plantains or fats.

12. Good beef or mutton may be distinguished by appearance and smell; the fat should be fine and white, the flesh close ground and of a bright red colour, the inside of the leg of a sheep well formed and plump. The feet of the sheep should be attached when the mutton is being passed by the Medical Officer.

13. Beef tea and all broths may be ordered "jugged" when the total quantity of the pint will not exceed 8 oz., and meat, bones, etc., will be strained from the broth.

14. No broth or soup should be sent from the kitchen with grease on them.

15. In the General Hospital 51 oz. by weight or 64 by measure is the outturn of a pound of raw rice when boiled.

16. The salt used for all diets should be of the quality known as country as supplied by the Government salt depot.

17. The following country vegetables should be used to vary the diets for which country vegetables are ordered :—Sweet potatoes, brinjals,

bundakai, pumpkins, country spinach, Goa potatoes, drumsticks, yams, country beans, country asparagus, spinach, etc.

18. All wines and spirits ordered for patients are to be sent before noon to the Nurse in charge of the ward in corked bottles properly labelled.

19. The daily comparative statement of actual cost of diets issued and permissible limit for the day will be initialled by the Superintendent or the Resident Medical Officer who will endeavour to keep the daily cost within the permissible limit—vide paragraph 7, Part XV below.

The expenditure on diets for special wards should be worked out separately and the average calculated daily for each class of patients—European or Anglo-Indian, and Indians. The average cost is found by dividing the amount spent on diets and extras by the number of patients for whom the diets and extras are issued for the day.

Part XIV.—Instructions to Medical Officers regarding the dietetic management of the sick.

1. *Admissions.*—If a patient is admitted before 12 noon, he may be put on half diet (ordinary, acute, special, etc.) and his or her diet sheet should be sent at once to the diet clerk. If a patient is admitted late in the day, he should be put on such extras as may be sufficient for the remaining portion of the day and the diet required for the next day will be written up.

2. *Discharges.*—Patients should, as a rule, be discharged in the afternoons after their evening meals, but in the event of being necessarily detained for discharge in the morning, they should be ordered a half diet (morning meal).

3. *Diet sheets.*—The diet entries in the bed-head tickets must be made by the Medical Officer or Ward Assistant Surgeon and not by the Nurse and House Surgeons or House Physicians.

All entries and corrections must be made in ink.

Entries must be legibly written.

All corrections must be initialled and dated.

Bed-head tickets that are illegibly written or in any way defective and likely to give rise to correspondence with the Accountant-General will be re-written by the Ward Assistant Surgeons who will present them to their respective Medical Officers for initials and return them with the originals duly cancelled to the Steward's Department. Medical Officers will see that the originals are marked "Cancelled."

4. Assistant Surgeons will enter the date and the hour of admission on the diet sheets and after completion initial them at right hand top corner.

5. Medical Officers may order any special article of diet which they consider absolutely essential in the treatment of a particular case. They will invariably initial such entries and the diet sheets of all patients to whom extras are ordered either in addition to the standard scales of diet or as substitute diets in place of authorized diets.

6. All special orders regarding the cooking of diets must be endorsed on the diet sheets.

7. When the contractor's rates are published by the Surgeon-General each Medical Officer will be provided with a card showing cost of diets, extras, and stimulants for the year.

Part XV.—Diet scales.

Diets are classified as follows:— G.O. No. 989, P.H., dated 1926.

- Ordinary diets.
  - European or Anglo-Indian.
  - Indian.
- Children's diet.
  - European or Anglo-Indian.
  - Indian.
- Special diets.
  - Acute cases.
  - Convalescent—Ordinary.
    - European or Anglo-Indian.
    - Indian.
  - Convalescent Special.
  - Convalescent—Milk and bread.

NOTE.—The acute special, convalescent special and convalescent milk and bread diets are identical for Europeans and Indians.

2. Annexure I contains six model scales of "ordinary diet" for Indian and seven for European or Anglo-Indian patients and also special scales for children of either class. The basis of all is a nucleus diet to which certain additions can be made at the discretion of the Medical Officer. In framing the several scales, the following criteria were considered (1) a minimum calorific value, (2) a certain variety so as to appeal to the patients and induce them to eat and (3) limitation of cost.

It also contains certain "Special diets" called "Acute special diets" and "Convalescent special diets," that may be prescribed for certain acute cases and for convalescents respectively. The patients in the Tuberculosis Hospital will all be treated as special cases and placed on either of the special diets—acute or convalescent as necessitated by their condition.

3. Annexure II contains a time-table of the several diets showing their distribution at each meal as observed in the General Hospital, Madras.

4. Medical officers have the discretion to vary the nature and composition of the model diets subject to the *proviso* that the substitute diets so prescribed—

(1) are not below the standard calorific value of the model diets and (2) do not cost more than the model diets.

When a patient is ordered extras as substitute or in addition to the authorized hospital diets, it must always be stated on the diet-sheet to what class the patient belongs, i.e., "Ordinary," "Special—acute," "Special—convalescent", etc.

Infants under three years will be dieted on extras at the discretion of the Medical Officer.

Brandy and arrack may be prescribed when required as stimulants, but they should then be classed as "Medicines" and not as food.

5. The diet scales are applicable to all the State Hospitals in the Presidency and in the case of the Mental Hospitals, only to the "Hospital patients" and not to the other "Ordinary mental patients."

6. At the beginning of each official year, the cost of each kind of standard diet should be calculated for each institution with reference

to the accepted tender rates for the year and should be communicated to the Accountant-General by the respective Superintendents.

7. *Daily diet abstract or diet roll.*—The daily abstract should be kept up separately for each class of patients (Indian, and European or Anglo-Indian). It should show—

(i) the number of patients dieted on standard diets and the number dieted on extras only, classified according to the respective class of diets for which they are substituted—Ordinary acute special, convalescent special, etc., as the case may be;

Note.—Self-diets should be classified separately and should not be taken into account in the cost of diet.

The extras issued under various classes of diets may be grouped together.

(ii) the actual cost of diet for the day, i.e., the cost of the standard scales of diets plus the cost of the extras; and

(iii) the permissible limit for the day. This is worked out by multiplying the number of patients dieted under each class referred to in (i) above by the cost of diet of that class calculated with reference to the accepted tender rates and the total of the costs thus worked out for the several classes of diets is the *permissible limit* for the day. The actual cost arrived at in (ii) above should not exceed the *permissible limit.*

8. When the actual cost for a month exceeds the permissible limit, a special report should be made to the Surgeon-General with full reasons and sanction for extra expenditure obtained. The Accountant General will also bring to the notice of the Government in his half-yearly or annual audit reports all instances of excess expenditure over the standard scales.

ANNEXURE I.

1. *Ordinary—Indian.*

Nucleus diet—
- Sugar, 1 oz.
- Bread, 4 oz.
- Butter, 1 oz. or / Ghi, ½ oz. or / Fish oil, ½ oz.
- Coffee, 2 pts.
- Firewood, 1½ lb.
- Rice, 1 lb.
- Buttermilk, ½ pt.
- Curry-powder, ½ oz.
- Tamarind, ½ oz.
- Gingelly oil, ¾ oz.
- Salt, ¾ oz.
- Plantain, 1.
- Pepper-water, ½ pt.

No. I diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Mutton, 4 oz.
- Potatoes, 4 oz.

No. II diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Dholl, 4 oz.
- Country vegetable, 4 oz.

No. III diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Fish, 4 oz.
- Potatoes, 4 oz.

No. IV diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Dholl, 4 oz.
- Country vegetable, 4 oz.

No. V diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Eggs, 2.
- Dholl, 2 oz.
- Potatoes, 2 oz.

No. VI diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Dholl, 4 oz.
- Potatoes, 4 oz.
- Country vegetable, 4 oz.

2. *Ordinary—Indian (Vegetarian).*

Diet Nos. II, IV and VI of 1. Ordinary—Indian—vide supra.

3. *Ordinary—European.*

Nucleus diet—
- Milk, ½ pt.
- Butter, 1 oz.
- Bread, 12 oz.
- Coffee, 2 pts.
- Firewood, 3 lb.

No. I diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Fried fish, 4 oz.
- Vegetable, 2 oz. and potatoes, 2 oz.
- Beef cutlet, 4 oz.
- Plantains, 2.
- Sago pudding, ½.

No. II diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Eggs, 2 poached with toast.
- Fried mutton, 4 oz.
- Vegetables, 2 oz. and potatoes, 2 oz.
- Plantains, 2.
- Rice pudding, ½.

No. III diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Beef minced, 4 oz.
- Potatoes, 2 oz. and vegetable, 2 oz.
- Table rice, 4 oz.
- Curried eggs, 2.
- Plantains, 2.
- Vermicelli pudding, ½.

No. IV diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Fish fry, 4 oz.
- Mutton stew, 4 oz.
- Potatoes, 2 oz. and vegetable, 2 oz.
- Plantains, 2.
- Lime pudding, ½.

No. V diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Beef or mutton grills, 4 oz.
- Vegetable 2 oz.
- Table rice, 4 oz.
- Mutton curry, 4 oz.
- Plantains, 2.
- Custard pudding, ½.

No. VI diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Irish stew, 4 oz. with vegetable, 4 oz.
- Fish curry, 4 oz.
- Table rice, 4 oz.
- Plantain fritters, 1.

No. VII diet—
- Nucleus diet
- Chicken grill, ½.
- Vegetable, 2 oz. and potatoes, 2 oz.
- Vegetable curry, 4 oz.
- Lime pudding, ½.
- Table rice, 4 oz.

4. *Acute, special.*

(Similar for European and Indian.)

- Milk, 3 pts. (for whey 2¼ pts.).
- Limes, 6 for preparing whey.
- Albumin water, 2 pts. (6 eggs required).
- Sugar, 3 oz.

5. *Convalescent, special.*

(Similar for European and Indian.)

- Milk, 2½ pts.
- Chicken broth, 1.

6. *Convalescent, ordinary, European.*

Ordinary European diet *plus* 1 pt. of milk.

Convalescent, ordinary, Indian (non-vegetarian).

Ordinary Indian diet *plus* 1 pt. of milk.

Convalescent, ordinary, Indian (vegetarian).

Ordinary Indian Vegetarian diet, i.e., II, IV and VI *plus* 1 pt. of milk.

7. *Convalescent, milk and bread diet for adults.*

(Similar for Europeans and Indians.)

Milk, 1½ pts.
Bread, 12 oz.
Butter, 1 oz.
Sugar, 2 oz.
Coffee, 1 pt.
Plantains, 2.
Firewood, 1½ lb.

N.B.—Rice conjee one pint is permissible under extras.

8. *Children's diet, ordinary, European children.*

Nucleus diet—
Milk, 1½ pts.
Bread, 6 oz.
Butter, 1 oz.
Sugar, 2 oz.
Plantain, 1.
Firewood, 1½ lb.

No. I diet—
Nucleus diet.
Beef cutlets, 2 oz.
E. vegetable, 1 oz.
Potatoes, 1 oz.
Sago pudding, ¼.

No. II diet—
Nucleus diet.
Eggs poached with toast, 1.
Potato, 1 oz.
Mutton fry, 2 oz.
E. vegetable, 1 oz.
Rice pudding, ¼.

No. III diet—
Nucleus diet.
Beef mince, 2 oz.
E. vegetable, 1 oz.
Table rice, 2 oz.
Egg curry, 1.
Potato, 1 oz.
Vermicelli pudding, ¼.

No. IV diet—
Nucleus diet.
Potato, 1 oz.
Mutton stew, 2 oz.
E. vegetable, 1 oz.
Lime pudding, ¼.

No. V diet—
Nucleus diet.
Mutton roast, 2 oz.
E. vegetable, 1 oz.
Table rice, 2 oz.
Mutton curry, 2 oz.
Custard, ¼.

No. VI diet—
Nucleus diet.
Irish stew, 2 oz.
E. vegetable, 2 oz.
Table rice, 2 oz.
Egg curry, 1.
Plantain fritters, ½.

No. VII diet—
Nucleus diet.
E. vegetable, 1 oz.
potato, 1 oz.
Chicken grill, ¼.
Table rice, 2 oz.
E. vegetable curry, 2 oz.
Lime pudding, ¼.

9. *Children's diet, ordinary, Indian children.*

Nucleus diet—
- Milk, 1½ pts.
- Bread, 6 oz.
- Butter, 1 oz.
- Sugar, 2 oz.
- Plantain, 1.
- Firewood, 1½ lb.

No. I diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Potato curry, 1 oz.
- Buttermilk, ¼ pt.
- Rice, 4 oz.
- Pepper-water, ¼ pint.
- Mutton fry, 1 oz.

No. II diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Dholl curry, 1 oz.
- Rice, 4 oz.
- Buttermilk, ¼ pt.
- Pepper-water, ¼ oz.
- Country vegetable fry, 1.

No. III diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Potato curry, 1 oz.
- Buttermilk, ¼ pt.
- Pepper-water, ¼ pt.
- Potato fry, 1 oz.
- Rice, 4 oz.

No. IV diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Dholl curry, 1 oz.
- Rice, 4 oz.
- Buttermilk, ¼ pt.
- Pepper-water ¼ pt.
- C. vegetable fry, 1 oz.

No. V diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Potato curry, 1 oz. with dholl, 1 oz.
- Rice, 4 oz.
- Buttermilk, pt.
- Pepper-water, ¼ pt.
- Egg, fry, ½.

No. VI diet—
- Nucleus diet.
- Rice, 2 oz.
- Dholl curry, 1 oz.
- Country vegetable fry, 1 oz.
- Buttermilk, ¼ pt.
- Pepper-water, ¼ pt.
- Potato fry, 1 oz.

No. VII diet—Same as No. IV diet supra.

ANNEXURE II.

Distribution of diets (ordinary) to Indian patients.

Week.	Diet No.	6—6-30 a.m.	8—8-30 a.m.	1—1-30 p.m.	6—6-30 p.m.
Monday ...	I	Coffee, 1 pt. ...	Rice, 8 oz. M. curry, 2 oz. with potatoes, 2 oz. B. milk, ½ pt.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Plan., 1 Coffee, 1 pt. Sugar, 1 oz.	Rice, 8 oz. P. water, ½ pt. M. fry, 2 oz. with potatoes, 2 oz.
Tuesday ...	II	Do. ...	Rice, 8 oz. Dholl cur., 4 oz. B. milk, ½ pt.	Do.	Rice, 8 oz. P. water, ½ pt. C. veg. fry, 4 oz.
Wednesday ...	III	Do. ...	Rice, 8 oz. Potato cur., 4 oz. B. milk, ½ pt.	Do.	Rice, 8 oz. P. water, ½ pt. Fish fry, 4 oz.
Thursday ...	IV	Do. ...	Rice, 8 oz. Dholl cur., 4 oz. B. milk, ½ pt.	Do.	Rice, 8 oz. P. water, ½ pt. C. veg. fry, 4 oz.
Friday	V	Do. ...	Rice, 8 oz. Potato curry, 2 oz. with dholl, 2 oz. B. milk, ½ pt.	Do.	Rice, 8 oz. P. water, ½ pt. Eggs fry, 2.
Saturday ...	VI	Do. ...	Rice, 8 oz. Dholl curry, 4 oz. C. veg. fry, 4 oz. B. milk, ½ pt.	Do.	Rice, 8 oz. P. water, ½ pt. Potato fry, 4 oz
Sunday ...	VII	Do. ...	(Vide diet No. IV supra).		

N.B.—Generally 51 oz. by weight or 64 by measure is the outturn of a pound of raw rice when boiled.

Distribution of diets (ordinary) to European patients.

Week.	Diet No.	6–6-30 a.m.	8–8 30 a.m.	1–1-30 p.m.	6–6-30 p.m.	7 p.m.
Monday ...	I	Coffee, 1 pt. ...	Bread, 4 oz. Plan., 2. Fish fry, 4 oz. Potato, 2 oz.	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Beef cut., 4 oz. E. veg., 2 oz. Sago pud. ½.	Coffee, 1 pt. ...	Milk, ½ pt.
Tuesday ...	II	Do. ...	Bread, 4 oz. Plan., 2. Egg poached with toast, 2. Potato smash, 2 oz.	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, 1 oz. M. fry, 4 oz. E. veg., 2 oz. Rice pud., ½.	Do. ...	Do.
Wednesday...	III	Do. ...	Bread, 4 oz. Plan., 2. Beef mince, 4 oz. E. veg., 2 oz.	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, 1 oz. T. rice, 4 oz. Egg curry, 2. Potato, 2 oz. Vermi. pud., ½.	Do. ...	Dc.
Thursday ...	IV	Do. ...	Bread, 4 oz. Potato, 2 oz. Fish fry, 4 oz. Plan., 2.	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, 1 oz. E. veg., 2 oz. M. stew, 4 oz. Lime pud., ½.	Do. ...	Do.
Friday ...	V	Do. ...	Bread, 4 oz. E. veg., 2 oz. Plan., 2. M. roast, 4 oz.	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, 1 oz. T. rice, 4 oz. M. curry, 4 oz. Custard, ½.	Do. ...	Do.
Saturday ...	VI	Do. ...	Bread, 4 oz. Irish stew, 4 oz. E. veg., 4 oz.	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, 1 oz. T. rice, 4 oz. Fish curry, 4 oz. Plan. fritters, 1.	Do. ...	Do.
Sunday ...	VII	Do. ...	Bread, 4 oz. Chicken grill, ½. E. veg., 2 oz. Potato, 2 oz.	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, 1 oz. T. rice, 4 oz. E. veg. curry, 4 oz. Lime pud., ½.	Do. ...	Do.

Convalescent ordinary diets (European).—Ordinary European diet with half pint of milk issued at 8 a.m. and half pint at 7 p.m.

Convalescent ordinary diets (Indian).—Ordinary Indian diet with half pint of milk issued at 8 a.m. and half pint at 7 p.m.

Acute, special.

8 a.m.	2–2-30 p.m.	7 p.m.
Milk, 1½ pts.	Eggs, 6. Limes, 6. Sugar, 3.	Milk, 1½ pts.

Convalescent, special.

8 a.m.	1–1-30 p.m.	7 p.m.
Milk, 1½ pts.	Chicken broth, 1.	Milk, 1 pt.

Distribution of children's diet (Indian patients).

Week.	Diet No.	6—6-30 a.m.	8—8-30 a.m.	1—1-30 p.m.		7 p.m.
Monday ...	I	Milk, ½ pt. Bread, 2 oz. Sugar, 1 oz.	Rice, 2 oz. Potato curry, 1 oz. Buttermilk, ¼ pt. Plantain, 1.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Milk, ½ pt.	Rice, 2 oz. Pepper-water, ¼ pt. M. fry, 1 oz.	Milk, ½ pt.
Tuesday ...	II	Do.	Rice, 2 oz. Dholl curry, 1 oz. Buttermilk, ¼ pt. Plantain, 1.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Sugar, 1 oz Milk, ½ pt.	Rice 2 oz. Pepper-water, ¼ pt. C. veg. fry, 1 oz.	Do.
Wednesday.	III	Do.	Rice, 2 oz. Potato curry, 1 oz. Buttermilk, ¼ pt. Plantain, 1.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Milk, ½ pt.	Rice, 2 oz. Pepper-water, ¼ pt. Potato fry, 1 oz.	Do.
Thursday ...	IV	Do.	Rice, 2 oz. Dholl curry, 1 oz. Buttermilk, ¼ pt. Plantain, 1.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Milk, ½ pt.	Rice, 2 oz. Pepper-water, ¼ pt. C. veg. fry, 1 oz.	Do.
Friday ...	V	Do.	Rice, 2 oz. Potato curry, 1 oz. with dholl, 1 oz. Buttermilk, ¼ pt. Plantain, 1.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Milk, ½ pt.	Rice, 2 oz. Pepper-water, ¼ pt. Egg, fry ½.	Do.
Saturday ...	VI	Do.	Rice, 2 oz. Dholl curry, 1 oz. C. veg., fry, 1 oz. Buttermilk, ¼ pt. Plantain, 1.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Milk, ½ pt.	Rice, 2 oz. Pepper-water, ¼ pt. Potato fry, 1 oz.	Do.
Sunday ...	VII (Vide supra under Thursday, No. IV diet).					

1. Half ordinary diet, morning, will consist of articles of diet issued from 6 to 10 a.m.

2. Half ordinary diet, evening, will consist of articles of diet issued from 1 to 7 p.m.

3. The ingredients such as curry-powder, tamarind, gingelly oil and salt (country), should be issued in equal quantities for both the meals.

Distribution of milk and bread diet.

6—6-30 a.m.	8-30 a.m.	1-30 p.m.	3-30 p.m.	7 p.m.
Coffee, 1 pt. ...	Bread, 4 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Milk, ½ pt. Plantain, 1.	Rice conjee, 1 pt. (if written up under extras).	Bread, 8 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Milk, ½ pt. Plantain, 1.	Milk, ½ pt.

Distribution of children's diet (European patients).

Week.	Diet No.	6—6-30 a.m.	8—8-30 a.m.	1—1-30 p.m.	4-30—5 p.m.	7 p.m.
Monday ...	I	Milk, ½ pt. Bread, 2 oz. Sugar, 1 oz.	Plantain, 1. Potato, 1 oz. Beef cut., 2 oz. E. veg., 1 oz.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Sago pud., ½. Sugar, 1 oz.	Milk, ½ pt.	Milk, ½ pt.
Tuesday ...	II	Do.	Plantain, 1. Egg poached with toast, 1. Potato, 1.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Mut. fry, 2 oz. E. veg., 1 oz. Rice pud., ½.	Do.	Do.
Wednesday...	III	Do.	Plantain 1. Beef mince, 2 oz. E. veg., 1 oz.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. T. rice, 2 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Egg curry, 1. Potato, 1 oz. Vermi. pud., ½.	Do.	Do.
Thursday ...	IV	Do.	Plantain, 1. Potato, 1 oz. Mut. stew, 2 oz. E. veg., 1 oz.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. Lime pud., ½. Sugar, 1 oz.	Do.	Do.
Friday ...	V	Do.	Plantain, 1 oz. Beef roast, 2 oz. or mut., 2 oz. E. veg., 1 oz.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. T. rice, 2 oz. Mut. curry, 2 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Custard, ½.	Do.	Do.
Saturday ...	VI	Do.	Irish stew, 2 oz. E. veg., 1 oz. Potato, 1 oz. Plantain, 1.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. T. rice, 2 oz. Egg. curry, 1. Plan. fritters, ½. Sugar, 1 oz.	Do.	Do.
Sunday ...	VII	Do.	E. veg., 1 oz. Potato, 1 oz. Chick grill, ½. Plantain, 1.	Bread, 4 oz. Butter, 1 oz. T. rice, 2 oz. E. veg. curry, 2 oz. Lime, pud. ½. Sugar, 1 oz.	Do	Do.

1. Half ordinary diet, morning, will consist of the articles of diet issued from 6 to 10 a.m.

2. Half ordinary diet, evening, will consist of the articles of diet issued from 1 to 7 p.m.

Part XVI.—Extra diets.

Number of formulæ.	Names.
	Almonds.
	Apples.
1	Do. baked.
2	Do. stewed.
	Arrowroot.
3	Do. blanc mânge.
4	Do. conjee.
5	Do. jelly.
6	Bacon fry.
7	Banana custard.
	Barley.
8	Do. pudding.
9	Do. water.
9-A	Beef clear soup.
9-B	Do. grill
10	Beef-juice.
11	Beef-steak.
12	Beef-tea.
13	Do. jugged.
	Biscuits.
14	Blanc mânge.
15	Bombay toast.
16	Brain cutlets.
17	Bran-biscuits.
18	Breast bake.
19	Brinjal cutlet.
	Bread.
20	Bread-pudding.
21	Bread toast.
	Butter.
	Buttermilk.
22	Caramel custard.
	Chicken.
23	Do. boiled.
24	Do. broth.
25	Do. curry.
26	Do. cutlets.
27	Do. fricasee.
28	Do. grilled.
29	Do. jelly.
30	Do. kurma.
31	Do. kusee.
32	Do. pepper-water.
33	Do. pie.
34	Do. pillao.
35	Do. stew.
36	Cocoa.
36-A	Coconut pudding.
37	Coffee with milk.
	Corn flour.
38	Do. blanc mânge.
39	Do. conjee.
40	Do. pudding.
41	Curry-powder { European. Indian.
42	Custard.
	Dholl.
43	Do. curry.
44	Do. pepper-water.
45	Dholl soup.
46	Duck roast.
	Eggs.
47	Egg curry.
48	Do. fried.
49	Do. moli.
50	Do. omelette.
51	Do. poached.
52	Do. sauce.
53	Do. scrambled.
54	Do. stuffed.
	Essence of beef, Brand's.
	Do. of chicken do.
	Do. of mutton do
	Extract of beef, Liebeg's.
	Fish.
55	Do. baked.
56	Do. boiled.
57	Do. curry.
58	Do. fried or cutlet.
59	Do. moli.
60	Do. pudding.
61	Do. steamed.
62	French ball curry.
63	Fruit salad.
64	Fruits stewed.
	Ghi.
65	Ginger tea.
	Grapes.
	Hoppers.
	Ice.
66	Irish stew.
	Jam.
67	Kidney Devil.
68	Do. fry.
69	Do. stew.
	Lemonade.
70	Lime-juice.
71	Lime pudding.
	Limes.
72	Linseed tea.
73	Liver fry.
74	Do. stew.
75	Macaroni pudding.
76	Malabar pudding.
	Mangoes.
	Mellin's food.
	Milk.
77	Do. jelly.
	Mutton without bone.
	Do. with bone.
78	Do. broth.
79	Do. chops.
80	Do. do. boiled.
81	Do. curry.
82	Do. cutlets.
	Do. fat.
83	Do. fried.
84	Do. grill.

Part XVI.—Extra diets—*cont.*

Number of formulæ.	Names.	Number of formulæ.	Names.
85	Mutton, minced.	121	Scotch broth, beef or mutton.
86	Do. pepper-water.	122	Sheep-trotter jelly.
87	Do. pie.	123	Do. stew.
88	Do. pillao.		Soda-water.
89	Do. stew.		Soojee.
90	Oatmeal porridge.	124	Do. conjee.
91	Onion sauce.	125	Do. jelly.
	Oranges.	126	Do. pudding.
92	Orange jelly.	127	Spice powder.
93	Pan cake.		Sugar.
94	Peas soup.	128	Sweet bread fry.
	Pepper.	129	Do. stew.
95	Pepper-water.		
96	Pigeon pie.		Tapioca.
97	Do. roast.	130	Do. conjee.
98	Do. stew.	131	Do. pudding.
	Plantains.	132	Tea with milk.
99	Do. fritters.	133	Teal roast.
100	Do. fry.	134	Tomato cutlet.
101	Do. stew.	135	Do. fry.
102	Plum pudding.	136	Do. sauce.
	Pomegranate.	137	Do. soup.
	Potatoes.	138	Tongue stew.
103	Do. cutlets.		Tyre or curds.
104	Do. fry.		Vegetable, country and Europe.
105	Do. pie.	139	Do. curry.
106	Do. pudding.	140	Do. cutlet.
107	Do. soup.	141	Do. fry.
108	Prawn curry.	142	Do. pie.
109	Prunes jelly.	143	Do soup.
110	Queens pudding.	144	Do. stew.
111	Rabbit.	145	Vermicelli pudding.
112	Ragi cake.	146	Wheat cakes.
113	Do. conjee.	147	Yorkshire pudding.
	Rice.		
	Do. table.		*Wines and stimulants.*
114	Do. conjee-water.		
115	Do. pudding.		Arrack.
116	Do. waste cake.		Beer.
117	Do. conjee.		Brandy.
	Sago.		Champagne.
118	Do. conjee.		Port Wine.
119	Do. jelly.		Sherry.
120	Do. pudding.		Whisky.

Formulæ for preparation of extra diets.

Note.—1. Cocogem or cocotine may be substituted in place of ghi; oil, gingelly may also be used instead for Indians, if preferred.

2. Barley flour (Robinson's Patent Barley) may be used in place of pearl barley, the quantity of flour to be used being only *one-eighth* of the pearl or loose variety. The quantities given in the formulæ are for pearl or loose barley.

1. Baked apple—

Apple	... ...	No.	1
Butter	... ...	oz.	½

2. Stewed apple—

Apple	... ...	No.	1
Sugar	... ...	oz.	1

Formulæ for preparation of extra diets—cont.

3. Arrowroot blanc mânge—

Arrowroot	oz.	1
Sugar	„	1
Lime	No.	1
Milk	pt.	1
Ice	lb.	½

4. Arrowroot conjee, per pint—

Arrowroot... ...	oz.	½
Sugar	„	½
Milk	„	3

5. Arrowroot jelly—

Arrowroot	oz.	1½
Sugar	„	1
Egg	No.	1
Milk	oz.	2

6. Bacon fry—

Bacon	oz.	8
Ghi	„	1
Salt	gr.	30

7. Banana custard—

Plantains	No.	2
Milk	pt.	1
Egg	No.	2
Sugar	oz.	1

8. Barley pudding—

Barley	oz.	4
Butter	„	½
Milk	pt.	1
Eggs	No.	2
Sugar	oz.	1

9. Barley water, 1 pint—

Barley	oz.	2
Sugar	„	1

9-A. Beef clear soup—

Beef	lb.	1
Egg	No.	2
Salt	gr.	60
Pepper	„	10
Onions	oz.	1
Mint and parsley.	gr.	60

9-B. Beef grill—

Beef	oz.	8
Ghi	„	1
Salt	dr.	2
Pepper	„	1

10. Beef-juice, 1 lb.—

Beef .	lb.	1
Hydrochloric acid.	drops	40
Salt	oz.	¼

or prepare as follows:—

Mince the beef and put in a jar adding 60 grains of salt to one pound of beef, cover the jar with paste and leave it in hot water near fire for three hours and then strain the juice with a clean piece of muslin.

11. Beef steak—

Beef under cut ...	oz.	8
Ghi	„	½
Pepper	gr.	30
Salt	„	30

12. Beef-tea, 1 pint—

Beef without bone.	oz.	12
Salt	gr.	60
Pepper	„	10

13. Beef-tea, jugged—

Beef	lb.	1
Salt	gr.	60
Pepper	„	20

Water sufficient to just cover meat when placed in jar. To be jugged for three hours.

14. Blanc mânge—

Gelatine	oz.	1
Sugar	„	1
Lime	No.	1
Ice	lb.	½
Eggs	No.	2
Milk	pt.	1

15. Bombay toast—

Bread	oz.	2
Butter	„	1
Egg	No.	1
Milk	oz.	5
Sugar	„	½

Formulæ for preparation of extra diets—cont.

16. Brain cutlets—

Brain	oz.	S
Salt	gr.	60
Pepper	"	30
Ghi	oz.	1
Onions	"	½
Bread	"	6
Wheat flour ...	"	1

17. Bran-biscuits, 1 lb.—

Bran	lb.	1
Salt	oz.	½
Ghi	"	2

18. Breast bake—

(Breast) mutton.	oz.	8
Bread	"	4
Ghi	"	1
Wheat flour ...	"	1
Onion ...	"	1
Mint and parsley	gr.	60
Salt	"	60
Pepper	"	60

19. Brinjal cutlet—

Brinjal (Country Vegetable).	oz.	8
Ghi	"	1
Salt	gr.	60
Onions	oz.	¼
Pepper	gr.	10
Wheat flour ...	oz.	1
Mutton ...	"	8
Bread	"	3

20. Bread-pudding—

Bread	oz.	4
Sugar	"	1
Eggs	No.	2
Milk	oz.	15

21. Bread toast—

Bread	oz.	2
Butter	"	½

22. Caramel custard—

Milk	pt.	1
Egg	No.	2
Sugar	oz.	2
Butter	"	1
Wheat flour ...	"	¾

23. Chicken, boiled—

Chicken, No. 1 ...	oz.	10
Salt	gr.	60
Wheat flour ...	oz.	1

24. Chicken broth, 1 pint—

Chicken, No. 1 ...	oz.	10
Barley	"	¼
Salt	gr.	60

(For jug-broth omit barley and add wheat flour ¾ oz.)

25. Chicken curry—

Chicken, No. 1 ...	oz.	10
Ghi	"	½
Curry-powder ...	"	½
Tamarind	"	¼
Onions	"	½
Salt	gr.	60
Coconut	oz.	3

26. Chicken cutlets—

Chicken, No. 1 ...	oz.	10
Ghi ...	"	1
Salt	gr.	30
Onions	oz.	½
Bread	"	6
Wheat flour ...	"	1

27. Chicken fricasee—

Chicken, No. 1 ...	oz.	10
Milk	pt.	½
Onions	oz.	1
Salt	gr.	60
Pepper	"	10
Butter	oz.	1
Cornflour	"	½

28. Chicken grill—

Chicken, No. 1 ...	oz.	10
Ghi	"	1
Salt	gr.	60
Pepper	"	30

29. Chicken jelly—

Chicken, No. 2 ...	oz.	20
Sugar	"	1
Lime	No.	1
Eggs	"	2
Ice	lb.	1

Formulæ for preparation of extra diets—cont.

30. Chicken kurma—

Chicken	...	No.	1
Ghi	...	oz.	½
Curry-powder	...	„	½
Tamarind	...	„	¼
Onions	...	„	½
Salt	...	gr.	60
Coconut	...	oz.	3

31. Chicken kusee—

Chicken, No. 1	...	oz.	10
Table rice	...	„	2
Onions	...	„	½
Salt	...	gr.	60
Pepper	...	„	10
Ghi	...	oz.	½

32. Chicken pepper-water, 1 pint—

Chicken No. 1	...	oz.	10
Curry-powder	...	„	½
Ghi	...	„	½
Salt	...	gr.	60
Lime	...	No.	1
Coconut	...	oz.	3
Onions	...	„	1
Pepper	...	gr.	60

33. Chicken pie—

Chicken	...	No.	1
Ghi	...	oz.	2
Wheat flour	...	„	12
Suet	...	„	8
Salt	...	gr.	120
Pepper	...	„	20
Onions	...	oz.	½

34. Chicken pillao—

Chicken	...	No.	1
Ghi	...	oz.	4
Table rice	...	„	4
Spice	...	gr.	120
Salt	...	„	120
Onions	...	oz.	¼

35. Chicken stew—

Chicken	...	No.	1
Ghi	...	oz.	½
Flour	...	„	1
Onions	...	„	½
Spice	...	grs.	30
Salt	...	„	120

36. Cocoa, 1 pint—

Cocoa	...	oz.	1
Milk	...	pt.	1
Sugar	...	oz.	½

36-A. Coconut pudding—

Coconut	...	oz.	4
Egg	...	No.	2
Sugar	...	oz.	1
Milk	...	pt.	1

37. Coffee, with milk, 1 pint—

Coffee-powder	...	oz.	½
Sugar	...	„	1
Milk	...	„	3

38. Cornflour blanc mânge—

Cornflour	...	oz.	1
Sugar	...	„	1
Lime	...	No.	1
Ice	...	lb.	2
Milk	...	pt.	1

39. Cornflour conjee—

Cornflour	...	oz.	½
Sugar	...	„	⅓
Milk	...	„	3

40. Cornflour pudding—

Cornflour	...	oz.	2
Sugar	...	„	1
Eggs	...	No.	2
Milk	...	oz.	15
Spice-powder	...	grs.	20

41. Curry-powder—

	Indian.		European.	
Chillies ...	lb.	3	lb.	1
Black pepper	oz.	10	„	½
Coriander ...	lb.	6	„	8
Turmeric ...	oz.	10	„	2
Cummin-seed	„	10	„	1
Mustard ...	„	10	„	½
Vendium ...	„	10	„	¾
Garlic ...	„	3	...	
Dry ginger		...	lb.	½
Poppy seeds		...	„	½

42. Custard—

Milk	...	pt.	1
Sugar	...	oz.	1
Eggs	...	No.	2

Formulæ for preparation of extra diets—cont.

43 Dholl curry—

Dholl	oz.	4
Curry-powder ...	,,	¼
Tamarind	,,	¼
Onions	,,	¼
Salt	,,	½

44. Dholl pepper-water—

Same as pepper-water, add 2 oz. dholl.

45. Dholl soup—

Dholl	oz.	4
Salt	,,	½
Pepper	gr.	30
Mint and Parsley.	,,	60
Onions	oz	½
Beef	,,	8

46. Duck roast—

Duck	No.	1
Ghi	oz	2
Bread	,,	8
Potatoes	,,	8
Onions	,,	6
Salt	gr.	120
Pepper	,,	60

47. Egg curried—

Eggs	No.	2
Curry-powder ...	oz.	¼
Onions	,,	¼
Ghi	,,	¼
Salt	,,	¼
Tamarind ...	,,	¼
Coconut	,,	1½

48. Egg, fried—

Egg	No.	1
Ghi	oz.	¼
Salt	gr.	30
Pepper	dr.	1

49. Egg moli—

Egg	No.	2
Ghi	oz.	½
Wheat flour ...	,,	½
Coconut	,,	1
Lime	No.	½
Green chillies ..	oz.	¼
Ginger green ...	,,	⅛
Onions	,,	½
Salt	,,	⅛

50. Egg, omelette—

Eggs	No.	2
Onions	oz.	½
Ghi	,,	1
Wheat flour ...	,,	1
Green chillies ...	gr.	60
Salt	dr.	1

51. Egg, poached—

Egg	No.	1
Butter	gr.	60
Bread for toast ...	oz.	1
Salt	gr.	30

52. Egg sauce—

Egg	No.	1
Wheat flour ...	oz.	1
Butter	,,	½
Milk	,,	5

53. Egg scrambled—

Eggs	No.	2
Bread	oz.	2
Butter	,,	½
Milk	pt.	½

54. Egg stuffed on toast—

Eggs	No.	2
Bread	oz.	2
Butter	,,	½
Salt	gr	60
Pepper	,,	60
Mustard	,,	60

55. Baked fish—

Fish	oz.	8
Butter	,,	½
Onions	,,	½
Salt	gr.	60
Pepper	,,	60

56. Fish, boiled—

Fish	oz.	8
Pepper	gr.	10
Salt...	,,	30
Cornflour	oz.	½
Milk	,,	6

Formulæ for preparation of extra diets—cont.

57. Fish, curry—

Fish	oz.	8
Ghi	„	½
Curry-powder	„	½
Tamarind	„	½
Onions	„	½
Salt, country	„	½
Coconut	„	3

58. Fish, fry or cutlets—

Fish	oz.	8
Ghi	„	1
Flour	„	1
Salt	grs.	30
Turmeric	oz.	¼
Bread	„	6

59. Fish, moli—

Fish	oz.	8
Ghi	„	1
Flour	„	1
Coconut	„	2
Lime	No.	1
Green chillies	oz.	½
Ginger, fresh	„	¼
Onions	„	¼
Salt	„	¼

60. Fish pudding—

Fish	oz.	8
Butter	„	2
Salt	grs.	60
Pepper	„	60
Egg	No.	2
Milk	pt.	½

61. Steamed fish—
Same as baked fish.

62. French ball curry—
Same as mutton curry, plus poppy seeds ½ oz. and spice powder ... grs. 30

63. Fruit salad—

Plantain	No.	1
Orange	„	1
Apple	„	1
Sugar	oz.	1
Ice	lb.	2

64. Fruit, stewed—

Fruits (apricots, figs, plums, prunes, etc.)	oz.	4
Sugar	„	1

65. Ginger tea, 1 pint—

Ginger, dried	oz.	¼
Sugar	„	½
Milk	„	2

66. Irish stew—

Mutton without bone	oz.	4
Ghi	„	½
Salt, country	„	¼
Potatoes	„	3
Onions	„	½
Mint and parsley	dram.	½
Flour (wheat)	oz.	½

67. Devil Kidney—

Kidney	oz.	8
Salt	grs.	30
Ghi	oz.	½
Onions	„	¼
Pepper	grs.	30

68. Kidney fry—
Same as mutton fry.

69. Kidney stew—
Same as mutton stew.

70. Lime-juice, 1 pint—

Limes	No.	2
Sugar	oz.	¾

71. Lime pudding—

Eggs	No.	4
Sugar	oz.	1
Butter	„	½
Lime	No.	1

72. Linseed tea—

Linseed	oz.	1
Sugar	„	½
Milk	„	2

73. Liver fry—
Same as mutton fry.

74. Liver stew—
Same as mutton stew.

Formulæ for preparation of extra diets—cont.

75. Macroni pudding—

Macroni	oz.	2
Sugar	”	2
Eggs	No.	2
Milk	pt.	1
Cheese	oz.	4

76. Malabar pudding—

Coconut	oz.	4
Brown sugar ...	”	2
Sago	”	2

77. Milk jelly—

Milk	pt.	1
Sugar	oz.	1
Gelatine	”	1
Ice	lb.	2

78. Mutton broth, 1 pint—

Mutton with bones.	oz.	12
Barley	”	¼
With sufficient water to produce.	”	16
Pepper	grs.	10
Salt	”	60

(For jug-broth omit barley and add wheat flour oz. ¾.)

79. Mutton chops—

Mutton	lb.	1
Ghi	oz.	1
Pepper	grs.	60
Salt	”	60

N.B.—For crumbed chops add bread 12 oz. and wheat flour 2 oz.

80. Mutton chops, boiled—

Mutton	oz.	8
Ghi	”	½
Pepper	grs.	10
Salt	”	30
Onions	oz.	1
Barley	”	½

81. Mutton curry—

Mutton	oz.	8
Ghi	”	½
Curry-powder ...	”	½
Tamarind ...	”	¼
Onions	”	½
Salt	grs.	30
Coconut	oz.	3

82. Mutton cutlets—

Mutton	oz.	8
Salt	grs.	60
Ghi	oz.	1
Onions	”	½
Pepper	grs.	30
Bread	oz.	6
Wheat flour ...	”	1

83. Mutton, fried—

Mutton	oz.	8
Ghi	”	1
Salt	grs.	30

84. Mutton grill—

Same as beef grill.

85. Mutton, minced—

Mutton	oz.	8
Ghi	”	½
Salt	grs.	30
Pepper	”	10
Mint and parsley.	”	30

86. Mutton pepper-water—

Mutton ...	oz.	12
Curry-powder ...	”	½
Ghi	”	½
Onions	”	1
Salt	grs.	60
Lime	No.	1
Pepper	grs.	60
Coconut	oz.	3

87. Mutton pie—

Mutton	oz.	12
Ghi	”	2
Wheat flour ...	”	12
Suet	”	8
Salt	grs.	120
Pepper	”	20
Onions	oz.	½

88. Mutton pillao—

Mutton without bone	oz.	6
Ghi	”	2
Table rice ...	”	2
Spice	grs.	60
Salt	”	60
Onions	”	60

Formulæ for preparation of extra diets—cont.

89. Mutton stew—

Mutton	oz.	8
Ghi	„	½
Flour	„	¼
Onions	„	¼
Salt	grs.	30
Pepper	„	30

90. Oatmeal porridge—

Oatmeal	oz.	2
Milk	pt.	1
Sugar	oz.	2

91. Onion sauce—

Onions	oz.	4
Wheat flour ...	„	1
Butter	„	½
Milk	„	5

92. Orange jelly—

Oranges	Nos.	3
Limes	„	2
Sugar	oz.	4
Gelatine	„	1

93. Pan cake—

Egg	No.	1
Sugar	oz.	1
Ghi	„	1
Wheat flour ...	„	1½
Milk	„	5

94. Pea soup—

Beef	oz.	8
Peas, green ...	„	4
Salt	grs.	60
Pepper	„	30
Mint and parsley.	„	60
Onions	oz.	½

95. Pepper-water, 1 pint—

Chillies	oz.	¼
Pepper	„	¼
Garlic	„	⅛
Tamarind ...	„	½
Salt	„	$\frac{3}{16}$

96. Pigeon pie—

Pigeon	No.	1
Ghi	oz.	1
Wheat flour ...	„	6
Suet	„	4
Salt	grs.	60
Pepper	„	10
Onions	oz.	¼

97. Pigeon roast—

Pigeon	No.	1
Ghi	oz.	½
Pepper	grs.	10
Salt	„	30
Milk	oz.	3
Bread	„	1

98. Pigeon stew—

Pigeon	No.	1
Ghi	oz.	½
Flour	„	½
Onions	„	¼
Pepper	grs.	10
Salt	„	30

99. Plantain fritters—

Wheat flour ...	oz.	2
Ghi	„	1
Egg	No.	1
Plantains... ...	Nos.	2
Sugar, white ...	oz.	½

100. Plantain fry—

Plantain	No.	1
Ghi	oz.	½

101. Plantain stew—

Plantain	No.	1
Sugar	oz.	1

102. Plum pudding—

Bread	oz.	4
Butter	„	1
Sugar	„	1
Almond	„	1
Plums	„	1
Eggs	Nos.	2
Nutmeg	oz.	¼
Milk	„	15
Currants	„	1

103. Potato cutlets—

Potatoes	oz.	8
Ghi	„	1
Salt	grs.	60
Onions	oz.	¼
Pepper	grs.	10
Wheat flour ...	„	1
Mutton	„	8

Formulae for preparation of extra diets—cont.

104. Potato fry—
Same as mutton fry.

105. Potato pie—

Potatoes	lb.	1
Mutton	oz.	12
Salt	grs.	120
Pepper	„	60
Spice powder ...	„	30
Onions	oz.	2
Ghi ...	„	2
Butter	„	1
Wheat flour .	„	2

106. Potato pudding—

Potatoes	oz.	4
Milk	„	15
Sugar	„	1
Butter	„	1
Nutmeg	„	$\frac{1}{4}$
Eggs	Nos.	2

107. Potato soup—

Beef	oz.	8
Potatoes	„	4
Salt	grs.	60
Pepper	„	30
Mint and parsley.	„	60
Onions	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	„	4

108. Prawn curry—

Prawn	oz.	8
Ghi	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
Curry powder ...	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
Tamarind ...	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
Onions	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
Salt	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
Coconut	„	3

109. Prunes jelly—

Prunes	oz.	4
Eggs	Nos.	2
Ice	lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lime	No.	1
Sugar	oz.	2
Gelatine	„	$\frac{1}{2}$

110. Queens pudding—

Eggs	Nos.	3
Arrowroot ...	oz.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	pt.	1
Sugar	oz.	1
Butter	„	$\frac{1}{2}$

111 Rabbit—Same formulæ as for chicken grill, chicken stew and chicken curry. Backs and legs the best parts for stewing or curry; the coarser parts to be used for roast.

112. Ragi-cake—

Ragi flour ...	oz.	2
Ghi	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
Salt	„	$\frac{1}{8}$

113. Ragi conjee—

Ragi flour... ...	oz.	2
Salt	grs.	60

114. Rice conjee-water—

Rice	oz.	2
Salt .	grs.	60

115. Rice pudding—

Table rice... ...	oz.	2
Sugar	„	1
Milk	„	15
Eggs	Nos.	2

116. Rice-waste cake—

Rice-waste ...	oz.	2
Ghi	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
Salt	„	$\frac{1}{8}$

117. Rice-waste conjee—

Rice-waste ...	oz.	3
Milk	„	3
Sugar	„	$\frac{1}{2}$

118. Sago conjee—

Sago	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar	„	$\frac{1}{2}$

119. Sago jelly—

Sago	oz.	2
Sugar	„	$\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	„	2

120. Sago pudding—

Sago	oz.	2
Sugar	„	1
Eggs	Nos.	2
Milk	oz.	15

Formulae for preparation of extra diets—cont.

121. Scotch broth—
- Beef or mutton (without bones). oz. 12
- Salt ... grs. 60
- Vegetables, Europe. oz. 4
- Barley ... ... „ ½

122. Sheep-trotter jelly—
- Sheep-trotters ... Nos. 8
- Sugar ... ... oz. 2
- Lime ... ... No. 1
- Eggs ... ... Nos. 2
- Ice ... ... lb. 1
- Sherry ... ... oz. 1

123. Sheep-trotter stew—
- Sheep-trotters ... Nos. 8
- Pepper ... .. grs. 10
- Salt ... ... „ 60
- Ghi ... ... oz. ½

124. Soojee conjee—
- Soojee ... ... oz. ½
- Sugar ... ... „ ½

125. Soojee jelly—
- Soojee ... ... oz. 2
- Sugar ... ... „ ½
- Milk ... ... „ 6

126. Soojee pudding—
- Soojee ... ... oz. 2
- Sugar ... ... „ 1
- Eggs ... ... Nos. 2
- Milk ... ... oz. 15

127. Spice powder—
- Ginger in powder oz. 2¾
- Cinnamon powder „ ½
- Nutmeg ... ... „ ½
- Cloves ... ... „ ¼

128. Sweet bread fry—
- Same as mutton fry.

129. Sweet bread stew—
- Same as mutton stew.

130. Tapioca conjee—
- Tapioca ... ... oz. ½
- Sugar ... ... „ ½

131. Tapioca pudding—
- Tapioca ... ... oz. 2
- Sugar ... ... „ 1
- Milk ... ... „ 15
- Eggs ... ... Nos. 2

132. Tea with milk, 1 pint—
- Tea ... ... oz.
- Sugar ... ... „ ½
- Milk ... ... „ 2

133. Teal roast—
- Teal ... ... No. 1
- Ghi ... ... oz. ½
- Pepper ... ... grs. 10
- Salt ... ... „ 30
- Lime ... ... No. 1

134. Tomato cutlet—
- Same as brinjal cutlet.

135. Tomato fry—
- Tomato ... ... Nos. 2
- Ghi ... ... oz. 1
- Salt ... ... grs. 30

136. Tomato sauce—
- Tomato ... ... No. 1
- Butter ... ... oz. ¼
- Salt ... ... grs. 30

137. Tomato soup—
- Tomatoes ... Nos. 2
- Beef ... ... oz. 8
- Salt ... ... grs. 60
- Pepper ... ... „ 20
- Onions ... ... oz. ¼
- Mint and parsley... grs. 60

138. Tongue stew—
- Same as mutton stew.

139. Vegetable curry—
- Vegetables ... oz. 4
- Curry-powder ... „ ¼
- Tamarind ... „ ¼
- Onions ... ... „ ¼
- Salt ... ... „ ½

140. Vegetable cutlet—
- Vegetables ... oz. 8
- Ghi ... ... „ 1
- Onions ... ... „ ½
- Salt ... ... grs. 60
- Pepper ... ... „ 30
- Bread ... ... oz. 6
- Wheat flour ... „ 1

Formulæ for preparation of extra diets—cont.

141. Vegetable fry—

Vegetables ...	oz.	8
Ghi	„	1
Salt	grs.	30

142. Vegetable pie—

Vegetables ...	oz.	8
Potatoes	„	4
Suet	„	8
Wheat flour	„	12
Ghi	„	2
Onion	„	½
Salt	grs.	120
Pepper	„	20

143. Vegetable soup—

Mutton	oz.	12
Vegetables, Europe.	„	4
Salt	grs.	60
Milk	oz.	4

144. Vegetable stew—

Vegetables ...	oz.	8
Salt	„	¼
Pepper	„	¼

144. Vegetable stew—*cont.*

Wheat flour ...	oz.	½
Ghi	„	½
Spice powder ...	„	⅛
Onions	„	1

145. Vermicelli pudding—

Vermicelli ...	oz.	2
Milk	pt.	1
Sugar	oz.	1
Eggs	Nos.	2
Nutmeg	oz.	¼

146. Wheat-cake each—

Wheat flour ...	oz.	2
Ghi	„	½
Sugar	„	½

147. Yorkshire pudding—

Eggs	Nos.	2
Ghi	oz.	½
Wheat flour ...	„	½
Salt	grs.	60
Milk	oz.	4

APPENDIX VII.

(G.O. No. 228, P.H., 4th February 1930.)

RULES GOVERNING MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND THE LEVY OF FEES IN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

I.—Definitions.

1. For the purpose of these rules—

"Government servant" means a Government servant employed under the Government of Madras.

"Family" includes the wife and children including the adopted son of a Government servant residing with and wholly dependent on him.

"Medical attendance" means the professional advice and care during sickness or injury afforded by the appointed medical attendant, but does not include the free supply of medicines and appliances prescribed by the medical officer.

"Well-to-do person" means a person who is in receipt of an annual income of Rs. 1,200 or more, or who is a member of the family of such a person and actually dependent on him.

II.—Medical attendance—General rules.

2. The following persons are entitled to free medical attendance :—

(*a*) all Government servants—subject to the conditions specified in rule 3 below ;

(*b*) families in the case of the following classes of Government servants only :—

(i) Departmental officers with honorary rank who joined the Public Works Department before 11th July 1910 ;

(ii) Government servants employed in the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and East Gōdāvari to the extent specified in rule 3 (*c*) ;

(iii) Members of the Secretariat staff, below the rank of Assistant Secretary while on duty at Ootacamund to the extent specified in rule 3 (*b*) ;

(*c*) Local Fund Engineers and their establishments ;

(*d*) House surgeons and house physicians employed in Government hospitals and military medical pupils in the Government medical colleges and schools.

NOTE.—Retired Government servants, presidents, chairmen and members of local bodies and employees of local bodies and universities are *not* entitled to free medical attendance.

3. The following arrangements have been made for medical attendance on Government servants in the Presidency :—

(*a*) *In districts beyond the town of Madras.*—(i) All Governments servants in receipt of pay amounting to one hundred rupees and upwards

are entitled to the attendance of the medical officer of the station or district at their own houses in cases of illness such as to prevent their consulting the medical officer at his house.

(ii) There will, no doubt, be cases of not infrequent occurrence in which it will be proper for the medical officer to visit, at their own houses, Government servants in receipt of salaries under rupees one hundred. The Government trust to the good sense and good feeling of the medical profession in preference to laying down any precise rules for such cases.

(iii) It is to be distinctly understood that medical officers will not be expected to attend Government servants in their own houses unless the patient is unable to wait upon the medical officer either at his house or at such place and time as, having due consideration for the position of the servant and circumstances of the case, may be appointed for the purpose.

(iv) In any station where there may be an assistant or sub-assistant surgeon, and where there may not be proper hospital accommodation, the duty of such officers should be to attend at their own residence the upper subordinate grades of Government servants, including clerks whose appointments are not gazetted, the latter paying conveyance hire should they reside more than two miles from the official residence of the medical attendant. If the distance is such as to entitle the attendant to travelling allowance, the amount is payable by the Government. Should the case be reported as serious, the Civil Surgeon will visit the patient.

(v) The Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry, and not the District Medical Officer, East Gōdāvari, will be regarded as the official medical attendant of the civil officers stationed at Dowlaishweram.

(vi) Civil officers residing at St. Thomas' Mount or in the immediate vicinity thereof are entitled to free medical attendance from one of the military medical officers stationed at the Cantonment at that place, who should be appointed by the military authorities to perform the duties of Staff Surgeon as a local arrangement as required by paragraph 406 of the Regulations for the Medical Services of the army in India.

(b) *In the Nilgiris.*—The medical officer in charge of the Municipal dispensary on the Stonehouse Hill at Ootacamund is entrusted with the duty of attending upon the members of the Secretariat staff and their families during the stay of the Government in Ootacamund. All members of the Secretariat staff, below the rank of Assistant Secretary, and the members of their families will be entitled.

(i) to free medical treatment from this officer at the dispensary, and

(ii) in cases of serious illness to free treatment at their houses.

(c) *In the Agency tracts.*—The sub-assistant surgeons in the Agency Tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari should attend gratuitously on families of Government servants employed there as well as on others who may be considered entitled to gratuitous attendance.

(d) *In the town of Madras.*—At the Presidency town, where the duty of attending upon this class of public servants would bear very heavily on medical officers, and where suitable accommodation is available on payment of very moderate charges in the Government hospitals, of which, for their own sake, it is desirable that Government servants should avail themselves, such Government servants as decline to avail themselves of these advantages, will make their own arrangements for medical attendance.

(e) *General for Madras and the mufassal.*—(i) The Ministers appointed under the Government of India Act, during the period of their

employment as such, Government servants holding gazetted appointments and those drawing a pay of two hundred and fifty rupees and upwards, are, in all circumstances, entitled to gratuitous medical attendance for themselves at their own residence from the Surgeon of the district or the Civil Surgeon as the case may be.

(ii) All medical officers are required to attend, without delay, to a sick call in any case of emergency; and having given such aid or advice as the circumstances call for, they may transfer the further treatment of the case to the proper medical attendant.

(iii) In the case of a Government servant who is seriously ill, when the local medical officer in attendance is of opinion that a consultation is necessary, it is open to him to move the Surgeon-General to depute another medical officer for the purpose of consultation. The travelling allowance of the officer so deputed will be borne by Government. In selecting an officer, the Surgeon-General will pay due regard alike to considerations of propinquity and to the interests of the patient.

(iv) The Government do not undertake to provide officers with the services of a specialist.

(v) When officer entitled to gratuitous medical attendance for himself or his family prefers to obtain the services of a medical officer other than his recognized Government medical attendant, it will be considered a private arrangement with which Government will have nothing to do.

4. The following special arrangements have been made for medical attendance on European members of the Superior Civil Services and their families:—

(*a*) *Madras.*—Two European officers of the I.M.S. will be nominated by the Surgeon-General for the purpose of affording medical attendance on European officers and their families.

(*b*) *Mufassal.*—European officers of the I.M.S. will be posted to the following stations:—

(1) Vizagapatam.	(6) Madura.
(2) Guntūr.	(7) Coimbatore
(3) Bellary.	(8) Calicut.
(4) Vellore.	(9) Coonoor.
(5) Tanjore.	(10) Ootacamund.

(*c*) It will be the duty of the European Medical officers stationed in these "group centres" to comply with requisitions for medical aid on behalf of themselves or their families from European officers serving in the districts comprising the group. In stations where Military Medical Officers are available, their services are at the disposal of Civil Officers and their families upon payment of normal fees. Officers and their families in stations, where there is no European Medical Officer, may either go to the nearest European Medical Officer for medical aid, or if they are not fit to travel or if it is more convenient, may ask the medical officer to visit them. In the event of a patient being so seriously ill or of his complaint being of so special a nature that the medical officer does not feel able or willing to treat him, the medical officer should grant the patient a certificate authorizing him to travel to the nearest station where adequate treatment is available. The travelling allowance in these cases is regulated by Rule 96-A of the "Madras Travelling Allowance Rules".

(*d*) Officers will be entitled to free medical attendance for themselves but normal fees will be chargeable for their families.

III.—Medical treatment in Government hospitals and dispensaries (other than Mental hospitals).

A.—OUT-PATIENTS.

5. (i) There shall be no charge for medical advice, treatment or medicines given to out-patients at Government medical institutions.

(ii) In Madras City, Ootacamund and Coonoor, well-to-do persons other than Government servants shall not be given medical advice as out-patients except in cases of emergency. If they require the services of a medical officer, they are at liberty to make private arrangements with him for their treatment at his residence or at their own homes.

(iii) The decision as to whether a person is entitled in accordance with these rules to receive free medical advice shall be a matter for decision by the medical officer in attendance, who may refuse medical advice or, in cases of doubt, require the production of satisfactory evidence.

(iv) There shall be no restriction on admissions to the out-patients' departments of mufassal hospitals other than those at Ootacamund and Coonoor.

6. Well-to-do persons who are admitted into the out-patient department whether in Madras City or in the mufassal shall not be entitled to any preference but must wait their turn with other patients.

B.—IN-PATIENTS.

7. *General wards.*—(i) Except as provided in clause (ii) below, in-patients whose income is less than Rs. 50 a month shall be treated free in the general wards. They will also be given free diet.

(ii) In the case, however, of employees in mills, factories and tea, coffee and rubber estates drawing less than Rs. 50 a month who are admitted as in-patients at the instance of their employers, a charge of annas eight a day for each patient will be levied from the employers to cover the cost of medical advice, nursing and diet. This amount will be collected in advance for a period of ten days at a time, but this condition may be relaxed with the Surgeon-General's permission in the case of well established firms who undertake to pay the hospital stoppages claimed by the Superintendents of hospitals in accordance with the rules.

8. Persons whose income is Rs. 50 a month or more and members of the families of such persons who are admitted as in-patients in the general wards shall pay the following charges:—

Income of patient or head of the patient's family.	Daily charge for persons entitled to free medical attendance (vide Rule 2).	Daily charge for persons not entitled to free medical attendance.		
		Medical advice.	Accommodation, diet and nursing.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Rupees a month—	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
50 or more but below 100	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 8 0
100 „ „ 150	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 0 0
150 „ „ 200	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	1 8 0
200 or more	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0

NOTE.—(1) There shall be no charge for operations and confinements.

(2) Where there are no suitable arrangements for the provision of diets and the patients are consequently obliged to provide their own diets, the charges will be reduced by the following amounts.

Income. Rupees a month—	*Reduction to be allowed per day.* RS. A. P.
Below 100	0 2 0
100 to 149	0 4 0
150 to 199	0 6 0
200 or more	0 10 0

(3) A reduction at the same rate will be allowed for children of 12 years of age and less.

9. *Special wards.*—The scale of charges for in-patients admitted to the special wards shall be as follows:—

Institutions.	Charges for persons entitled to free medical attendance (vide Rule 2).		Charge for persons not entitled to free medical attendance.				Major operations and confinements.
	Accommodation and diet.		Medical advice including minor operations.	Nursing.	Accommodation.	Diet.	
(a) Hospitals in Madras City—	PER DAY. RS. A. P.		PER DAY. RS. A. P.	PER DAY. RS. A. P.			RS.
Single bed "A" class ward.	8 0 0		5 0 0	10 0 0			100—50—350 (See note 1 below).
Two bed wards.	5 8 0		5 0 0	7 8 0			
Three or four bed wards.	3 0 0		5 0 0	5 0 0			50—50—200 (See note 1 below).
Single bed "B" class ward.	3 0 0		5 0 0	5 0 0			
(b) Hospitals in the Mufassal except Headquarter Hospital, Ootacamund—	Accommodation.	Diet.					
	Annas 8 to Re. 1 a day to be fixed by the Surgeon-General for each hospital.	RS. A. P. 1 4 0 a day.	1 4 0	Rs. 2 or Re. 1 a day according as the actual strength of the nursing staff employed in the hospital is not less than, or is less than one for every 14 beds respectively. No charge if no nurses are employed in the hospital.	Annas 8 to Re. 1 a day to be fixed by the Surgeon-General for each hospital.	RS. A. P. 1 4 0 a day.	50—50—200 (See note 1 below).
	Accommodation and diet.						
	European dietary.	Indian dietary.		European dietary.		Indian dietary.	
(c) Headquarter Hospital, Ootacamund—	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
For persons with incomes up to Rs. 400 per mensem.	1 14 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	1 14 0		1 4 0	

Institutions.	Charges for persons entitled to free medical attendance (vide rule 2). Accommodation and diet.		Charge for persons not entitled to free medical attendance. Medical advice including minor operations.	Charge for persons not entitled to free medical attendance. Nursing. Accommodation. Diet.		Major operations and confinements.
	European dietary.	Indian dietary.	PER DAY.	European dietary.	Indian dietary	
(c) *Headquarter Hospitals, Ootacamund*—cont.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Between Rs. 401 and Rs. 600 per mensem.	3 2 0	1 14 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	1 12 0	50—50—200 (See note 1 below).
Between Rs. 601 and Rs. 900 per mensem.	5 0 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 12 0	
Between Rs. 901 and Rs. 1,200 per mensem	7 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	5 0 0	
Over Rs. 1,200 ..	8 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	

NOTE.—(i) The actual fee to be charged for major operations and confinements within the scales sanctioned above will be determined by the Superintendent of the hospital.

(ii) Patients who are admitted for confinement or major operation and who are discharged after its completion will be required to pay the fees fixed in this rule whether the confinement or major operation is carried out within or without the hospital precincts.

(iii) In cases where there are no suitable arrangements for the provision of diets and the patients are consequently obliged to provide their own diet, the charges will be reduced by Rs. 1-4-0 a day in the case of hospitals in class (b) and by one-half of the total charge for accommodation, diet and nursing in other cases, subject to a maximum reduction of Rs. 1-4-0.

(iv) The charges for in-patients admitted to the special cubicles in the Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, should until better accommodation is provided for the patients be levied at the rates in force prior to 9th May 1927.

(v) Persons whose income is less than Rs. 400 a month or members of their families who are admitted as in-patients into the special wards of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, will be charged the maximum rates prescribed for patients in the general wards with an additional sum of Rs. 2 a day for privacy.

(vi) For children of 12 years of age and less, the charges for accommodation, diet and nursing will be reduced by one half.

10. The charges to be levied from paying patients will be calculated at the rate of one day's fee for every complete period of 24 hours of the patients stay in the hospital, fractions of 24 hours in excess of the above being charged for as for a full day.

C.—GENERAL.

11. In the case of officials and other persons on fixed stipends the charges will be calculated on the actual salary drawn during the period of treatment in hospital. In other cases the charges will be calculated on the average income received during the twelve months preceding admission into the hospital by the patient or by the head of the family.

12. When two or more children of the same person who are wholly dependent on him are in hospital at the same time, the total charge shall not exceed the daily rate payable by the head of the family.

13. In cases where the services of a nurse have to be placed exclusively at the disposal of a patient, an extra fee of Rs. 2 a day for each nurse will be levied.

14. An officer of the Central Government when treated in a provincial medical institution will be required to pay medical, surgical and nursing charges, in addition to charges for accommodation and diet, at the rate applicable to non-officials. Divisional Accountants working in the offices of Executive Engineers in this Presidency are treated as officers of the Madras Government for the purpose of this rule.

15. Officers of other Provincial Governments are exempted from the payment of medical, surgical and nursing charges when treated in Government hospitals in this Presidency.

16. The Surgeon-General is vested with discretionary power, in special cases brought to his notice, to reduce the prescribed rates for any class of paying patients according as the merits of the case may demand. Applications for reductions should be made in M.F.I.-44 by the medical officers in charge of the institutions.

17. The hospital authorities shall, consistently with humane treatment, require all patients to pay the charges in advance for a period not exceeding ten days at a time. Any balance at the credit of a patient on his discharge will be repaid or in the event of death will be returned to the wife or children or to the nearest heir; if heirship be disputed, the money shall be kept in deposit until a claimant appears supported by an heirship certificate or other legal authority.

18. *Anti-rabic treatment* is available at the following institutions:—

(1) The Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.
(2) All District Headquarter hospitals except Ootacamund.
(3) The General Hospital, Madras.
(4) The Government Hospitals at Tellicherry, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam and Kodaikanal.
(5) The District Board Hospital at Bhadrachalam.
(6) The Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School, Lovedale.

The treatment is free to all Government servants and to persons whose income does not exceed Rs. 50 a month. All others will be charged Rs. 10 for the course of treatment in addition to other incidental charges. Any non-official claiming free treatment under this rule shall produce a certificate from the village headman and from two respectable inhabitants of the village to the effect that his income does not exceed Rs. 50 a month.

Information regarding certain other concessions allowed to Government servants and indigent persons in order to enable them to avail themselves of the treatment is contained in Appendix 28 of the Madras Financial and Account Code, Volume II.

IV.—Treatment in mental hospitals.

19. There are Mental Hospitals at Madras, Calicut and Waltair. In the Madras Mental Hospital there are general and special wards for European, Anglo-Indian and Indian private patients. Those whose means will allow of their paying or who may have friends capable of supporting them shall be charged according to the following scales:—

General wards.

Monthly income.	Rate per diem. RS.	A.	P.
From Rs. 50 to 99	0	12	0
,, ,, 100 to 149	1	0	0
,, ,, 150 to 199	1	8	0
,, ,, 200 and above	2	8	0

NOTE.—Children under 15 years—quarter rate for the head of the family. Children above 15 years and wives half rate for the head of the family. Military patients treated in the general wards shall be charged the rates laid down in the Army Regulations as in Military Hospitals.

Special wards.

Monthly income of the patient or head of a family.	Scale of daily charges for Government officials.			Scale of daily charges for non-officials.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.						
Minimum	4	0	0	5	0	0
Rs. 300 to 399	5	0	0	5	8	0
„ 400 to 499	6	0	0	7	0	0
„ 500 to 599	7	0	0	8	0	0
„ 600 to 699	8	0	0	9	0	0
„ 700 to 799	9	0	0	11	0	0
„ 800 to 899	10	0	0	12	0	0
„ 900 to 999	11	0	0	14	0	0
„ 1,000 to 1,099 ...	12	0	0	15	0	0
„ 1,100 and above .	13	0	0	17	0	0
INDIANS.						
Minimum	1	0	0	1	8	0
Rs. 50 to 74	1	4	0	2	8	0
„ 75 to 99	2	0	0	3	0	0
„ 100 to 149	2	8	0	3	8	0
„ 150 to 199	3	0	0	4	0	0
„ 200 to 299	4	0	0	5	0	0
„ 300 and above ...	The rates for Europeans and Anglo-Indians.					

NOTE.—(1) Children of 12 years of age and less will in all cases be charged half rates.

(2) When two or more children of the same person are in the hospital at the same time the total charges will not exceed the daily rate payable by the head of the family.

(3) In-patients whose income is less than Rs. 50 per mensem shall be treated free in the general wards. They will also be given free diet. In the case, however, of employees in mills and factories drawing less than Rs 50 per mensem who are admitted as in-patients at the instance of their employers a charge of annas eight a day for each patient will be levied from the employers to cover the cost of medical advice, nursing and diet.

20. The rates of charges to be recovered on account of patients from foreign Governments, Indian States, etc., are laid down in the Madras Mental Hospital Code.

V.—Special institutions, laboratories, etc.

21. The charges for treatment and examination in special institutes, laboratories or departments of Government medical institutions are regulated by the following rules :—

A.—X-Ray and electrical treatment departments.

22. X-Ray examination, X-Ray treatment, radio-therapeutic and electro-therapeutic treatment will be provided *gratis* in the case of—

(a) Persons whose income is below Rs. 50.

(b) All Government servants.

(c) In- or out-patients of any State, Municipal or Local Fund Hospital, if they are sent by their respective medical officers and certified that they are *bona fide* in- or out-patients of such hospitals.

(*d*) Military personnel entitled to free medical attendance, on the recommendation of the authorized medical attendant. Similarly, a civilian entitled to free medical attendance will, on the recommendation of his authorized medical attendant, be given free X-Ray treatment (including electro-therapy) in a Military Hospital in which an X-Ray apparatus is installed.

NOTE.—No X-Ray examination will be made or treatment carried out in the X-Ray Institute at Madras or in the X-Ray and electrical departments of any Government institution without a written order and instruction as to what is required from one of the medical staff of a hospital or from a registered medical practitioner. Patients remain under the care of their own medical advisers during examination or treatment.

23. All other patients if admitted into the hospital as in-patients for the sole purpose of having a radiographic examination made, shall pay a fee for the radiographic examination according to the scale laid down below in addition to the usual nursing and dieting charges, but they will be exempted from the payment of the separate charge for medical advice. In the case of those who, not being in- or out-patients of a hospital, are sent to the X-Ray Institute or X-Ray Department for examination or treatment by their own medical advisers, a charge shall be levied according to the scale laid down in rule 24. The scale does not apply to private patients sent personally to the Radiologist in the X-Ray Institute at the General Hospital, Madras.

24. The scale of charges sanctioned for radiographic examination or treatment is as shown below :—

Charges.					
	Radiographic examination.				Treatment.
Income of patient per mensem.	Hand, feet, long bones.	Jaws, teeth, thorax, limb joints.	Skull, urinary tract, spine.	Bismuth meal examination.	For each sitting in treatment by X-Rays, ionisation, electrical massage, diathermy or high frequency.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(a) X-Ray Institute, General Hospitals, Madras.					
RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
50—199	5 0 0	10 0 0	12 8 0		2 0 0
200—349	6 4 0	12 8 0	15 0 0	*20 0 0	3 8 0
350—499	7 8 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	to	5 0 0
500—749	10 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	100 0 0	6 8 0
750—999	15 0 0	30 0 0	40 0 0		8 0 0
1,000—1,499	20 0 0	40 0 0	60 0 0	*150 0 0	9 8 0
1,500—upwards.	30 0 0	60 0 0	75 0 0	*200 0 0	10 0 0
(b) X-Ray departments of other Government Institutions.					
50—199	3 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0		1 0 0
200—349	4 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	*13 0 0	2 0 0
350—499	5 0 0	10 0 0	13 0 0	to	3 0 0
500—749	7 0 0	13 0 0	17 0 0	67 0 0	4 0 0
750—999	10 0 0	20 0 0	27 0 0		5 0 0
1,000—1,499	13 0 0	27 0 0	40 0 0	*100 0 0	6 0 0
1,500—upwards.	20 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	*133 0 0	7 0 0

* At the discretion of the Radiologist or the Medical officer in charge of the X-Ray Institute or the X-Ray Department and the Superintendent of the hospital.

In the case of a long series of sittings spread over several months being necessary, as in infantile paralysis, the charge shall be a consolidated one fixed by the Radiologist or the Medical Officer in charge of the X-Ray Institute or the X-Ray Department and the Medical Officer concerned in consultation. A radiographic examination consists of one or a series of radiographs of one part of the body taken within a period of one calendar month for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment or both. If subsequent radiographic examinations are necessary, these will be paid for according to the above scale.

When different parts of the body are radiographed either on the same day or within a period of one calendar month, the charge shall be a consolidated fee made up as follows:—

1. For two different parts of the body...	75	per cent of the full fee laid down in the scale for each.
2. For three different parts of the body.	60	do. do.
3. For four or more different parts of the body	50	do. do.

B.—Private pathological, bacteriological or biochemical work.

25. Private pathological and bacteriological work may be undertaken in all Government medical institutions, both in the city of Madras and in the mufassal where there are facilities for such examinations. The scale of fees to be charged will be as follows:—

Nature of work.	Rate of fees to be charged.	
	Madras City and King Institute, Guindy.	Institutions in the mufassal (other than King Institute).
	RS.	RS.
1. Widal's reaction (to any combination of organism, i.e., typhoid, para typhoid, malta, etc.)	10	6
2. Widal's reaction (to a single organism).	5	3
3. Wasserman reaction	32 *	32 *
4. Examination of blood smears (for malaria, relapsing fever, etc.) ...	5	3
5. Examination of blood smears (for differential leucocytic count) ...	5	3
6. Examination of sputum (for tubercle baccilli, etc.)	5	3
7. Examination of urine—		
(a) Clinical qualitative (i.e., chemical and physical) ...	5	3
(b) Clinical quantitative (i.e., estimation of sugar, albumen, urea, acetone, indican, etc.)	10	6
(c) Bacteriological	10	6

* The fee for the Wasserman test has been temporarily reduced to Rs. 5 as an experimental measure in respect of cases sent by registered medical practitioners in Madras City.

Nature of work.	Rate of fees to be charged.	
	Madras City and King Institute, Guindy.	Institutions in the mufassal (other than King Institute).
	RS.	RS.
8. Pus smears	5	3
9. Scrapings from ulcers, sores, films, etc.	5	3
10. Treponoma pallidum—		
(a) Dark ground illumination ... (b) Both methods combined	5	3
11. Examination of fæces—		
(a) Microscopical	7	4
(b) Bacteriological	15	10
(c) Microscopical and bacteriological combined	22	14
12. Bacteriological examination of diphtheria swabs or cultures.	10	6
13. Examination of water—		
(a) Bacteriological or chemical alone ... ... (b) Bacteriological and chemical combined ... ... (c) Special for locomotive or special industrial purposes	50	32
14. Inoculation of small animals for diagnostic process tubercle, etc. ...	16	10
15. Routine examination of an organism ...	20	12
16. Sections of morbid tissues	16	10
17. Preparation of special autogenous vaccines—		
(a) By use of simple culture of media ... ... (b) By use of complicated media ... (c) By series of tests on complicated media with animal experiments	16	10
18. Rideal Walker test	32	20
19. Chemical and bacteriological examination of milk	20	12
20. Chemical examination of milk for adulteration with water or chemicals only	20	12
21. Chemical examination of butter, ghi, oils or drugs	20	12
22. Chemical examination of malt liquors, spirit and wine	20	12
23. Blood cultures (negative)	15	10
24. Blood cultures (positive)...	25	16
25. (a) Blood sugar estimations (complete test)	50	32
(b) Blood sugar estimations (single estimate)	32	20

26. The scale of fees to be charged for private examinations undertaken at the Bio-Chemistry Laboratory in the Medical College, Madras, will be as follows :—

	Scale of fees.
	RS.
One quantitative estimation of sugar, chloride, phosphates, creatinine or cholesterol of blood ...	12
One quantitative estimation of urea, non-protein nitrogen or chlorides of phosphates, etc., of urine	10
Sugar tolerance test or lævulose test comprising of 5 sugar estimations at half hour intervals ...	40
Any other specialists' work may be charged according to the nature of the work.	

APPENDIX VIII.

PORTABLE MEDICINE BOX, LARGE (MADRAS).

G.O No. 555, L. & M., Medical, dated 7th October 1920

WEIGHT—40 LB. DIMENSIONS—$18\frac{3}{4}'' \times 14\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$.

For parties accompanied by a Medical Officer.

P.V. No.	Drugs.		Quantity.
10.	Acidum Carbolicum	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
30.	Alumen Purificatum	,,	1
43.	Argenti Nitras Induratus	pints	4
68.	Camphorodyne	oz.	2
77.	Chloroformum	,,	2
106.	Emplastrum Resina, spread, in tin	yard	1
181.	Linimentum Terebinthinæ	oz.	4
206.	Magnesii Sulphas	lb.	1
238.	Oeum Crotonis	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$
246.	,, Ricini	,,	8
257.	Paraffinum Molle (Vaseline)	,,	4
269.	Pill, Calomel, compound Rhubarb and Colocynth ..	No.	50
...	,, Hydrargyri	,,	50
278.	,, Opium, gr. 1	,,	100
299.	Potassii Iodidum	oz.	1
300.	,, Nitras	,,	4
324.	Santonin	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$
331.	Sodii Bicarbonas	,,	4
348.	Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi	,,	4
349.	,, Ammon. Aromaticus	,,	4
412.	Tablets Acid Acetyl Salicylic (Aspirin), grs. 5	No.	50
414.	,, Ammonii Carbonas, grs. 5	,,	72
416.	,, Bismuth Salicylas, grs. 10	,,	72
418.	,, Cholera	,,	72
420.	,, Hydrargyri Subchloridum, gr. 1	,,	100
425.	,, Potassii Bromidum, grs. 10	,,	72
428.	,, Permanganas, grs. 2	,,	100
431.	,, Pulvis Ipecac. Co., grs. 5	,,	100
435.	,, Quinine Sulphas, grs. 5	,,	500
453.	,, Sulphonal, grs. 5	,,	50
473.	Tinctura Camphora Co.	oz.	2
483.	,, Digitalis	,,	1
488.	,, Hyoscyami	,,	2
490.	,, Iodi Mitis	,,	2
500.	,, Quinine Ammoniata	,,	2
508.	,, Zingiberis	,,	2
523.	Unguentum Sulphuris	,,	8
528.	Vinum Ipecacuanhæ	,,	2
532.	Zinci, Sulphas	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$
836.	Instruments, dressing, pocket case (Madras pattern) ...	No.	1
912.	Lancet, Snake-bite, Brunton's	,,	1
1720.	Bandages, Loose wove, $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6$ yds.	,,	12
1415.	Caustic case, 5″	,,	1
1730.	Gauze, plain	yards	5
1734.	Lint, plain	oz.	8

For parties accompanied by a Medical Officer—cont.

P.V. No.	Drugs.	Quantity.	
1748.	Wool, cotton, absorbent	oz.	4
1630.	Syringe, Hypod, all glass, 20 ms. in case	No.	1
...	Con. Tab. Hypod. Apomorph Hydrochl. gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	Tube	1
...	„ Tab. Hypod. Atropine. Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ and Morph. Sulph., gr $\frac{1}{4}$	„	1
...	„ Tab. Hypod. Atropine. Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	„	1
...	„ Tab. Hypod. Morph. Tart., gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	„	1
...	„ Tab. Hypod. Strych. Hydr., gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	„	1
1622.	Syringe, Enema, Higginson's, with rectum pipe in tin case	No.	1
1642.	Syringe, Urethral, glass, 1 oz.	„	1
1680.	Thermometer, clinical, $\frac{1}{2}$ minute	„	1
2385.	Measure glass, 2 oz.	„	1
2882.	„ Minim. in case	„	1
2425.	Pill boxes	Packet	$\frac{1}{4}$
2467.	Spatula Bolus, 5″	No.	1
2479.	Stopper loosener, wood	„	1
...	Scales and weights, portable, grains and drachms ...	„	1

Packing articles.

2777.	Bottles, stopd., N.M., 4 oz.	No.	4
2778.	„ „ „ 2 „	„	7
2779.	„ „ „ 1 „	„	3
2787.	„ „ W.M., 4 „	„	8
2788.	„ „ „ 2 „	„	13
2789.	„ „ „ 1 „	„	6
2841.	„ „ N.M. amb. Col., 4 oz.	„	1
2897.	„ „ „ blue, 1 oz.	„	2
...	Box, cardboard, for syringe glass, 1 oz.	„	1
2650.	Tin, N.M., 8 oz., screw cap	„	1
2649.	„ „ 4 „ „	„	1
...	„ „ container for plaster	„	1
2760.	Portable medicine box, large, empty	„	1
1838.	Tow, packing	As required.	

DISTRICT OFFICER'S CHEST, MADRAS (REVISED).

FOR THE USE OF PARTIES WITHOUT A MEDICAL OFFICER SCALE—ONE CHEST FOR A PARTY OF 30.

List of contents.

P.V. No.	Drugs.	Quantity.	
10.	Acidum Carbolicum	oz.	4
68.	Camphorodyne	„	2
106.	Emplastrum Resinæ (spread)	yd.	1
185.	Liquor Ammonia	oz.	2
206.	Magnesii Sulphas (Epsom salts)	lb.	1
213.	Mistura Pro-Diarrhœa	oz.	4
246.	Oleum Ricini (Castor Oil)	lb.	2
249.	„ Terebinthinæ Rectificatus	oz.	8
258.	Paraffinum Molle (Vaseline) Antiseptic	lb.	1
269.	Pill Calomel Rhubarb and Colocynth (Aperient Pills).	No.	200

List of contents—cont.

P.V. No.	Drugs.	Quantity.	
284.	Pills Scillæ Co.	No.	200
349.	Spiritus Ammoniæ Armoticus (Sal-Volatile)	oz.	4
412.	Tablets, Acid Acetyl Salicylic (Aspirin), grs. 5	No.	100
367.	„ Pot. Permanganas, grs. 2	„	100
428.	„ „ Keratin coated	„	200
431.	„ Pulvis Ipecac Co., grs. 5	„	100
435.	„ Quinine Sulphas, grs. 5	„	1,000
490.	Tincture Iodi Mitis	oz.	2
500.	„ Quinine Ammoniata	„	2
523.	Unguentum Sulphuris	„	4

Instruments, etc.

698.	Forceps, dissecting, 5″	No.	1
912.	Lancet, snake-bite, Brunton's	„	1
1064.	Scissors, dressing, straight, 5-inch	„	1
1720.	Bandages, loose, wove	„	12
1734.	Lint, plain	oz.	4
1744.	Wool, boric	„	4
1680.	Thermometer, clinical, half minute	No.	1
2312 to 2315.	Corks, of sizes	„	24
2385.	Measure glass, 2 oz.	„	1
2382.	„ minim, in case	„	1

Packing articles.

2804.	Bottles, unstopd., W.M., 12 oz.	No.	3
2808.	„ „ „ 4 „	„	3
2809.	„ „ „ 2 „	„	3
2810.	„ „ „ 1 „	„	1
2796.	„ „ N.M., 8 „	„	1
2798.	Phials, stopd., „ 4 „	„	3
2799.	„ „ „ 2 „	„	4
2653.	Tin, N.M., screw capped, 2 lb.	„	2
1838.	Tow plain	As required.	
2755.	District Officer's chest, empty	No.	1

"D" MODIFIED TIN BOX OF MEDICINES.

طیار بکس ادویہ سکیل "ڈي"

واسطے پوست ہاے و پارٹي ہاے جنکے ساتہ کوئي ڈاکٹر نہ ہو

نام ادویہ

P.V. No.			
68	1. Camphorodyne ...	oz. 1	۱ — دست بند کرنیکا کیمفوروڈین ۱ اونس
106	2. Emplastrum resina (spread)	yd. ¼	۲ — پلاستر ... ... ¼ گز
258	3. Paraffinum Molle antiseptic	oz. 1	۳ — پیرافنم مالی اینٹی سپٹک ۱ اونس
269	4. Pills calomel rhubarb and colocynth (aperient pills) ...	No. 48	۴ — دست آور گولی یا اپرینٹ پل * ۴۸ عدد
284	5. Pills Scillae Co. ...	,, 72	۵ — کھانسی کی گولی یا پل سلاکو * ۷۲ عدد
349	6. Spiritus ammoniae aromaticus ...	oz. ½	۶ — سپرٹ ایمونیا ارومیاٹکس ... ½ اونس
367	7. Tablets, potass. permang., grs. 2 ...	No. 100	۷ — پوٹاس پرمینگناس کی ٹکیان دو گرین کی * ۱۰۰ عدد
428	8. Tablets, potass. permang., keratin coated	,, 100	۸ — ایضا کیراٹین کوٹڈ ... ۱۰۰ ,,
431	9. Tablets pulvis ipecac Co., grs. 5 ...	,, 50	۹ — ٹکیان پلوس اپی کاک کو — ۵ گرین کی * ۵۰ ,,
435	10. Tablets quinine sulphas, grs. 5 ...	,, 100	۱۰ — کونین کی ٹکیان پانچ گرین کی * ۱۰۰ ,,
1079	11. Scissors, shop, 6 ..	,, 1	۱۱ — قینچی یا سیزرس ... ۱ ,,
912	12. Lancet, snake-bite, Brunton's	,, 1	۱۲ — لینسٹ سنیک بائٹ برنٹنس ۱ ,,
1734	13. Lint, plain ...	oz. ½	۱۳ — زخم یا گھاؤ کیلئے روئی کا کپڑا یا لنٹ * ½ اونس
1680	14. Thermometer, Clinical	No. 1	۱۴ — تھرمامیٹر کلینیکل ... ۱ عدد

Packing.

P.V. No 2788. Bottles stoppered, round, W.M., 2 oz., No. 2.
,, ,, 2789. ,, ,, ,, ,, 1 oz. ,, 5.
,, ,, 2779. ,, ,, ,, N.M., 1 oz. ,, 2.
,, ,, 1838. Tow packing ... ... As required.
,, ,, 2753. "D" Modified Tin Box, empty ... No. 1

(2 _ ۲)

۱ — درد اور دست کو رفع کرنیوالی خصوصا پیٹ کی بیماری مین - یعنی کیمفو روڈ اپن - خوراک دس بوند سے پندرہ بوند تک ہونی چاہئیے آدھہ چھٹانک پانی مین ملاکے دست اور پیٹ کے درد کی بیماری مین - دوسری خوراک کی ضرورت ہو تو دو گھنٹے بعد دے سکتے ہین *

۲ — پلاسٹر - یہ کسی کٹے ہوئے زخم خواہ کسی تیز دھار والے ہتھیار سے کٹا ہو جسکا منہ جدا طرفین سے ہو اسوقت انگلی سے دونون منہ ملاکر اس پلاسٹر کو لگانا چاہئیے تاکہ آپس مین فرق نہ رہے *

۳ — زخم یا گھاؤ کا مرہم *

۴ — دست لانے والی گولی یعنی اپرنٹ پل - ایک یا دو ایک خوراک کے واسطے دو *

۵ — کھانسی کی گولی یعنی پل سلاکو - ایک گولی ایک خوراک کے واسطے تین یا چار مرتبہ دن مین اسوقت دو جبکہ کھانسی شدت سے ہو *

۶ — سپرٹ ایمونیا اپرومیٹ (محرک) یعنی ہوش مین لانے والی اور دل کو طاقت دینے والی - خوراک ۶۰ بوند سے لیکر ۹۰ بوند تک آدھی چھٹانک پانی مین ملاکر اسوقت دینی چاہئیے جبکہ آدمی کسی وجہ سے بیہوش ہوجاوے *

۷ — پوٹاس پرمینگناس کی ٹکیان - یہ لینسٹ سنیک باکیٹ کے ہمراہ استعمال کے لئیے ہی دیکھو نمبر ۱۲ *

۸ — پوٹاس پرمینگناس کی ٹکیان کیرائین کوٹڈ - ایک ٹکیا ہر پندرہ منٹ کے بعد اوس وقت دین جبکہ آدمی ہیضہ کی بیماری مین مبتلا ہو *

۹ — پلوس اپی کاک کوکی ٹکیان - اسہال کے روکنے یا درد شکم یعنی کالک کے لئیے دو ٹکیان پہلی مرتبہ دینی چاہئین - اسیطرح دن بھر مین دو مرتبہ دے سکتے ہین - نیند لانے کے لئیے دو ٹکیان صرف ایک مرتبہ دینی چاہئین دو بار نہ دی جاوین *

۱۰ — کونین کی ٹکیان - ایک یا دو ٹکیان خوراک کے واسطے یا دو ٹکیان دو مرتبہ یا تین مرتبہ دن مین اسوقت مین جبکہ بخار نہو بحالت صفائی ہوئے پیٹ کے - اگر پیٹ صاف نہو تو ایک یا دو گولی اپرینٹ پل یعنی دست لانے والی دینی چاہئین *

۱۱ — قینچی یعنی سیزرس کپڑا وغیرہ کاٹنے والی *

۱۲ — نشتر یعنی لینسٹ سنیک باکیٹ - جب سانپ کاٹے تو مار گزیدہ کو لازم ہے کہ جہان کاٹا ہے اس سے اوپر تانت یا رومال یا رسی کے ٹکڑے سے کس کو باندھ نے یا پگڑی کا ایک ٹکڑا پھاڑ کر اسے بل دیکر یعنی اینٹھ کو باندھ لیوے - سانپ کی کاٹی ہوئی جگہہ کو خوب صاف کرلیوے پھر ایک ٹکیہ پوٹاس پر مینگناس کی ذرا سے پانی یا لعاب دھن یعنی تھوک مین مل کرکے اچھی طرح سے کھلے ہوئے زخم پر ملے یہان تک کہ اوسمین بالکل سیاہی آجاوے *

۱۳ — روئی کا کپڑا یعنی لنٹ - ڈریس کرنیکو مرہم کے ساتھہ یا کسی قسم کے تیل کے ساتھہ تر کرکے زخم پر نرم کرنے کے واسطے استعمال کرتے ہین *

APPENDIX IX.

(Vide paragraph 507 of Civil Medical Code.) S.G.'s P. 88-A, 18th April 1925.

LIST OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN THE PRESIDENCY PERMITTED TO OBTAIN SUPPLIES FROM THE MADRAS MEDICAL STORES DEPOT ON PAYMENT.

(a) *Mission institutions.*

Stations.	Institutions.
Arcot, North—	
1. Ranipet	American Mission Hospital.
2. Sholinghur	E.S.Z. Mission Hospital.
3. Vellore	Mary Tabell Schell Hospital.
4. Tiruppattur	Mission Hospital.
Arcot, South—	
1. Tirukkoyilur	Danish Mission Hospital.
2. Tindivanam	Arcot Mission Hospital.
Chingleput—	
1. Conjeeveram ...	United Free Church of Scotland Mission Institutions.
2. Walajabad	
3. Ikadu	Wesleyan Mission Hospital.
Chittoor—	
1. Nagari	Wesleyan Mission Hospital.
2. Madanapalle	Mission Hospital.
3. Do.	Union Mission Hospital.
4. Punganuru	Mission Hospital.
Coimbatore—	
1. Erode	Mission Hospital.
Cuddapah—	
1. Jammalamadugu ...	London Mission Hospital.
Ganjām—	
1. Berhampur	The Baptist Zenana Mission Institution.
2. Sompeta	Mission Hospital.
3. Parlakimedi	Canadian Baptist Mission Dispensary.
Gōdāvari, East—	
1. Pithapuram	Canadian Baptist Mission Hospital.
2. Ramachandrapuram ...	Dr. Kellock's Leper Home.
3. Rajahmundry	A.E.L. Mission Hospital.
4. Dummagudem	Mission Dispensary.
Guntūr—	
1. Bapatla	Leper Home.
2. Ongole	Clough Memorial Hospital, A.B. Mission.
Kanara, South—	
1. ankanadi	St. Joseph's Leper Asylum.
2. Mangalore	B.M. Leper Asylum.

(a) *Mission institutions*—cont.

Stations.	Institutions.
Kistna—	
1. Chettipeta, Nidadavole.	Gōdāvari Delta Mission Dispensary.
Kurnool—	
1. Nandyal	S.P.G. Mission Dispensary.
Madras—	
1. Madras	Female Catholic Orphanage.
2. Rayapuram	United Free Church Mission Hospital.
3 St. Thomé	St. Thomé Dispensary.
4. Georgetown ...	Christian College (10 gallons of rectified spirit per annum. G.O. No. 1232, Rev., dated 7th April 1893).
Madura—	
1. Madura	American Mission Women and Children Hospital.
2. Do.	American Mission Hospital.
3. Shembaganur	The Sacred Heart College Dispensary.
Malabar—	
1. Chewayur	Leper Asylum.
2 Coddacol	Mission Hospital.
3. Vaniyankulam	Do.
Nellore—	
1. Nellore	American Baptist Mission Hospital.
Rāmnād—	
1. Manamadura	Leper Asylum.
2. Tiruppattur	Swedish Mission Hospital.
3. Rāmnād	S.P.G. Mission Women and Children Hospital.
Salem—	
1. Kollimalai	Mission Dispensary.
Tinnevelly—	
1. Christianagaram ...	St. Antony's Dispensary.
2. Idayangudi	Mission Dispensary.
3. Kulattur	St. Saviour's Hospital.
4. Megnanapuram ...	Mission Hospital.
5. Nagalapuram	St. Barnabas' Dispensary.
6. Nazareth	St. Luke's Hospital.
7. Sawyerpuram	St. Raphael's Hospital.
Trichinopoly—	
1. Irungalur	St. Joseph's Hospital.
Mysore (Native States)—	
1. Kolar	A.M.E. Mission Hospital.

(b) *Non-Mission institutions.*

Stations.	Institutions.
Bellary—	
1. Sandur (Native State).	State Dispensary.
Madras—	
1. Kilpauk	Civil Orphan Asylum.

(b) *Non-Mission institutions*—cont.

Station.	Institutions.
Malabar—	
1. Meppadi	Planters' Dispensary.
2. Wynaad	Medical Association Dispensary.
Nilgiris, the—	
1. Lovedale	* Lawrence Memorial School.
2. Devarshola	† Devarshola Dispensary.
3. The Ochterlony Valley.	† The O'Valley Dispensary.
Rāmnād—	
1. Seithur	‡ George V Coronation Dispensary.
Vizagapatam—	
1. Vizianagram	H.H. Maharaja's Hospital.
2. Do.	Women and Children Hospital.

* The cost is debitable to the Military Department—vide G.O. No. 1434, Public, dated 9th December 1862, and Accountant-General's letter No. Military 15/1005, dated 3rd September 1914.

† The institution is entitled to the free supply of Medical Stores on an "as required" scale—vide G.O. Mis. No. 236, Medic 1, dated 28th May 1918, and Government of India, Army Department, letter No. 17326, dated 4th May 1920.

‡ Financially independent of Government or Local Funds.

APPENDIX X.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES, LONDON, REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INDENTS.

1. On the front page of the indent, the following information should be given:—

(i) Head of Service (number and description), and whether "Central" or "Provincial," the name of the Province in the latter case being given, e.g., "41. Civil Works—Central" or "41. Civil Works—Madras Provincial."

(ii) Whether "Reserved" or "Transferred."

(iii) Whether "Voted" or "Non-voted."

(iv) A certificate of funds in the following form:—"Funds provided in the High Commissioner's budget for the financial year. *N.B.*—If no provision exists in the High Commissioner's budget (although it may exist in the Indian portion of the budget of the Government concerned), the indent should be accompanied either by a formal order transferring the necessary provision or by an intimation from or with the concurrence of Government that the indent may be complied with, and that funds will be transferred to the High Commissioner's budget for the financial year concerned (the year being always stated).

2. It is not desired to restrict indentors to the use of a particular indent form, but it is suggested that the specimen form annexed might be adopted as a model where revision or reprint of existing forms is considered necessary.

3. Indents should be sent in sextuplicate. If the indent is accompanied by lengthy specifications, three copies of the latter will suffice. If the indent is accompanied by drawings, these should be tracings. If for any reason tracings cannot be sent, not less than six ferro prints are desirable.

4. Indents may be either printed or typewritten, but should not be in manuscript.

5. Where the charges for stores are to be passed through the Remittance Account for final adjustment in India (e.g., stores for Government commercial undertakings, stores debitable to local funds, etc), the indents should be clearly noted to that effect and a certificate given that the necessary funds are available in India.

6. In the case of demands made by telegram, all essential data should be included, also the address to which the stores are to be despatched, the estimated cost, the head of service, and intimation that provision is included in the High Commissioner's budget.

7. Indents should be transmitted as early as possible in the financial year in which the funds are provided, and, wherever practicable, should be despatched from India so as to arrive in London at the latest by the 30th November. No useful purpose is served by certifying against the grant for a given financial year indents which are sent forward so late that they obviously cannot be complied with and paid for within the financial year.

8. Indents sent forward in one financial year which are to be met from funds which are expected to be provided in the budget for the ensuing financial year should invariably state either (*a*) that orders are not to be

placed until the funds have been voted, or sanctioned, or (*b*) that the Government concerned concur in the orders being placed in anticipation of the necessary provision being made in the budget for the ensuing year (it being, of course, understood that no payments will actually be made before the commencement of the financial year in which the necessary provision is made).

9. Each item should be separately priced, *in pounds sterling*, and additions should be made at the end of the indent for the estimated cost of freight, and, where applicable, for departmental expenses, etc. Shillings and pence should be omitted where this can conveniently be done. No items should be left unpriced, a rough estimate being inserted where reliable information of the cost is not available.

10. Each indent should be confined to one financial year and to one head of service.

11. When sending to the India Store Department, London, indents which are subject to financial limits a separate limit should be shown for each item. In such cases it is preferable to state that the limit of the sum allotted for each item should not be appreciably exceeded rather than to impose an absolute limit which must not be exceeded. It is advisable in these cases to leave it to the discretion of the Director-General whether—

(i) stores under any one item should be purchased up to the limit of the amount allotted against the item and the balance of the item referred to India for further instructions, or

(ii) the whole item should be referred to India before any order is placed, or

(iii) the item should be ordered in full when it is known that savings more than covering the excess have been effected in the purchase of other items in the same indent.

12. The date by which the stores are required to be landed in India should be stated definitely. Vague phrases such as "urgently required," "as soon as possible," etc., should not be used. A brief explanation of the urgency should be furnished when necessary, especially in cases where the success of a scheme depends upon the early arrival of stores.

13. The address to which the stores are to be consigned should be clearly stated and should, preferably, consist of—

(1) the name of the department or title of officer;
(2) the town;
(3) the Indian port of landing.

14. The items should be numbered consecutively, only a single series of numbers being used in an indent. This applies also to indents sent in the form of a letter.

15. When demands have been made by letter or telegram, confirming indents are unnecessary and should not be sent.

16. When correspondence has taken place between indenting officers and manufacturers, or direct quotations obtained, it is essential that copies of such correspondence should accompany the indent.

17. When it is desired that supply should be restricted to a particular firm, a specific statement to that effect should be made in the indent, and the reason stated briefly for the information of the High Commissioner. As the general instructions of the Government of India require that competition in supply must be obtained wherever practicable, such restrictions should be exceptional. Catalogue references and references to previous supplies are very useful, but in the absence of any special marginal note are interpreted as merely indicating the type or description of article required. The date of any catalogue quoted should be given.

18. When indenting for plant, machinery or electrical apparatus, the purpose for which it is required should be stated as fully as possible, or reference given to a previous suitable supply. In the absence of information to the contrary it is assumed that the latest model or type of the machine demanded will be acceptable. If for any reason an exact duplicate of an old type is required this should be stated.

19. Indents for spare parts should be compiled from makers' spare parts catalogues, where available, and the care should be taken to quote the correct symbol number and nomenclature or code word applicable to the particular type of engine or plant. The maker's number of the machine should also be stated. Failing this, the date and source of original supply should be given.

20. Supplies of certain bulky articles, such as stoneware pipes, rainwater pipes, light castings, etc., are usually sent out unpacked, a percentage increase being made to the quantity actually required in order to cover possible breakages in transit. When such addition has been made by the Indenting Officer, the indent should be noted to that effect. In the absence of such note, the addition will be made by the Store Department.

21. When drawings are asked for in indents, they are usually despatched immediately after the plant has been inspected and approved. When advance drawings are required for foundations, or other reasons, the demand should be noted accordingly. Instructional and erection drawings should always be asked for when demanding unfamiliar or complicated plant and machinery.

22. The stores should be examined immediately on their receipt at destination, and, whenever possible, under the personal supervision of a responsible officer.

23. Particular attention should be given to the instructions on the front of the Packing Account, which should be in the hands of the supervising officer during the examination of the stores.

24. If stores are found to be in accordance with the particulars in the Packing Account, a receipt should be furnished in the following terms:—
"Stores received . . . (date) and examined . . . (date) found to be correct as to quantity and in accordance with the particulars in this Packing Account."

25. All articles not enclosed in packages, or loose bulk consignments, are held to have been counted or weighed by the master of the vessel on shipment; consequently any discrepancy should first be referred to the Port Officer, with an enquiry whether the ship discharged the full quantity.

26. Should any articles appear to have original defects, samples, upon which judgment may be formed, should in all cases be sent to the Director-General, India Store Department, with the complaint, whether it relates to quality or to pattern.

27. If any article not described in the Packing Account be received, full particulars thereof should be entered in the Packing Account, and reported by letter to the Director-General, India Store Department.

28. The Packing Account should in all cases be signed by the Senior Officer of the Department at the station to which the stores are consigned.

29. When any discrepancy, except as provided for in paragraph 30, is found on receipt of the stores, and especially where early replacement is required, it is requested that the earliest possible intimation may be

made by letter addressed to the Director-General, India Store Department, Lambeth, London, and a reference to this letter noted on the Packing Account. This letter should quote the shipping number of package and name of steamer by which the stores were shipped. In the case of damage, the report should state whether it is considered to be due to defective packing or to rough handling in transit and in what condition the case containing the stores was received by the consignee. In the case of deficiency, it should in addition state whether the case showed any indication of pilfering in transit and whether the weight on receipt agreed with the weight shown on the Packing Account.

30. When discrepancies are discovered and are considered not of sufficient importance to be reported, having regard to the value, nature of the stores and percentage of loss, the receipt on the Packing Account should be qualified as follows:—"Except for sundry trifling discrepancies on which no action is required." Reports of trivial discrepancies or breakages should be avoided, since correspondence with suppliers in cases in which the value involved is trivial is liable to prejudice the settlement of more important claims.

31. It should invariably be stated in Reports and Packing Accounts whether replacement is required or not. In ordinary circumstances, replacement will not be made unless specially asked for.

INDENT.

No. Dated 193

Telegraphic Indent Code Word

Head of Service

(Number and description and whether "Central" or "Provincial," the name of the Province being given in the latter case.)

Funds provided in the High Commissioner's Budget for the financial year

Whether "Reserved" or "Transferred"

Whether "Voted" or "Non-voted"

When required to be landed in Indi

Address(es) for the stores

(Concluding with the port of landing in India.)

Explanation of contractions:

Item number.	Description of stores.	Distribution, if any.	Number or quantity required.	Estimated cost.			Remarks by indenting officer.
				£	s.	d.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)

N.B.—This page is intended for the India Stores Department only.

Name of contractor.	Date of contract.	Actual cost.												Remarks.
		£ s. d.												

Special rules for the preparation and transmission of home indents applicable to offices under the Surgeon-General are given below :— S.G.'s Cir. No. 62 of 1914.

(1) The annual home indents are intended exclusively for the purchase in England of special medicines and instruments which are not available in the Medical Store Depot, Madras.

(2) The special home indents from the Government Medical Institutions should be submitted to this office soon after the budget grant is communicated.

(3) Before preparing their special home indents Medical Officers are requested to refer to priced vocabulary of Medical Stores which should be kept corrected up to date for information, whether any or all of the special medicines and instruments they require are available in the Medical Store Depot and only such articles as are not available at the Medical Store Depot should be included in the home indents. Those that are available at the Medical Store Depot should be obtained on an extra Indent with the previous sanction of the Surgeon-General, the necessity for the articles being fully explained and information afforded as to whether funds are available to meet their cost.

NOTE.—(i) In cases where any special article costs Rs. 500 or more, the sanction of the Local Government must be obtained for its inclusion in the special home indent and Medical officers should therefore explain the necessity for its purchase.

(ii) The special home indent should bear the following certificate :—"Certified that the special drugs and instruments included in the accompanying indent are not available at the Madras Depot."

(4) The indents should be prepared on the form prescribed, and entries should be typewritten legibly. A tough quality of paper of foolscap size should be used. If one sheet is found insufficient other printed sheets made of paper of the same size and quality should be interleaved and the whole indent sewn or bound up in book form with the pages numbered.

(5) All entries should be consecutively numbered and arranged in the following groups in alphabetical order :—

(i) Instruments. | (ii) Medicines. | (iii) Dressings.

Lines should be well and evenly spaced out.

(6) The names of medicines should invariably be given in Latin and the cost of every item in sterling money.

(7) In the case of instruments, their correct names and description, the page of the catalogue in which they are found and their serial number in such catalogue should invariably be quoted for ready reference and with a view to avoid errors in supply.

(8) The column in the indent headed "Remarks by Indenting Officer" should be used for short remarks only. If long specifications are furnished, they shall be placed at the end of the indent and shall be printed on one side of the paper only.

(9) In the case of indents from State Hospitals or Institutions eight copies should be prepared and submitted to this office for transmission to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, London. Each copy should correspond exactly with every other.

(10) Indents from State Institutions should bear a code word on the first page which should be previously obtained from the office of the Surgeon-General. The date when stores are required to reach India should be marked with due care allowing the India Office sufficient time for the purchase, packing and conveyance of the stores to India.

APPENDIX XI.

LENDING LIBRARIES.

G.O.No.436, L., 30th Mar. 1908; S.G.'s Cir. No. 23, 30th Apr. 1908; G.O. No. 373, L., 30th Mar. 1909.

1. Lending libraries of medical books are maintained in each district for the benefit of medical officers and subordinate medical officers in the employ of Government and of local bodies, the cost being defrayed partly by voluntary subscriptions paid by medical officers and others who enrol themselves as subscribers to the library and partly from annual grants given by the local bodies in each district. The Government have approved contributions towards the establishment and maintenance of these libraries up to a limit of Rs. 100 per annum for each District Board, and Rs. 25 per annum for each Municipal Council. Presidents of District Boards and Collectors of districts respectively are delegated with the power to sanction these contributions. Charges for accommodation, almirahs for books and postage are provided for by the District Board. The Government have exempted Municipal Councils of headquarter towns whose hospitals have been taken over by Government from paying the contribution towards the establishment and maintenance of lending libraries. They have also authorized the Surgeon-General to make contributions not exceeding Rs. 75 per annum in each case towards the maintenance of lending libraries in districts in which the headquarter hospitals are maintained by Government.

G.O. No. 204, M., 7th Feb. 1919. G.O. No. 931, P.H., 6th Apr. 1929.

Cir. No. 3551, 24th June 1909; Cir. No. 6966, 1st Nov. 1912.

2. Rules for the working of lending libraries of medical books—

(1) The library shall be maintained in the office of the District Medical Officer and under his control and supervision. The work of the library in each district is conducted by the clerk of the District Medical Officer's office without any remuneration being a servant of the Government.

(2) The Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the headquarters hospital or any other suitable medical officer or subordinate shall be appointed by the District Medical Officer to be "Librarian."

(3) The head clerk of the District Medical Officer's office or any other suitable medical officer or subordinate appointed by the District Medical Officer in that behalf shall be styled "Treasurer" and shall be responsible for the proper collections of subscriptions, safe custody of amounts left in his hands belonging to the library and maintenance of the library records.

(4) All correspondence relating to applications for books will be addressed to the librarian who will keep a regular account of books received and issued and register applications from members for the same.

G.O. No. 696, P.H., 13th Mar. 1929.

(5) These libraries and their accounts have been placed entirely under the control of the District Medical Officers and made subject to the audit of the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. All moneys received on behalf of the Library should therefore be deposited in the current account of the Imperial Bank, where such a branch is available, and where no such branch exists they should be deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank. In addition to the existing registers, viz., Cash books and register of subscribers the following records should also be maintained :—

(i) Pass Book, (ii) Cheque book, (iii) Miscellaneous receipt book for the issue of receipts.

(6) Medical officers and subordinates are eligible for membership, also those retired from service. Private medical practitioners with recognized qualifications may, if the District Medical Officer thinks fit,

be admitted as members, provided they are registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914.

Circular No. 284-A., 1st July 1922.

(7) Subscriptions shall be collected in advance from members at the beginning of each official year agreeably to the following scale:—

P. No. 387-A., 23rd Dec. 1925.

	RS.	Per annum RS.	A.	P.
Sub-Assistant Surgeons drawing not more than and retired men drawing a pension of the same amount	75	1	8	0
Do. do.	80			
Do. do.	85	1	14	0
Do. do.	90			
Do. do.	95			
Do. do.	100	2	4	0
Do. do.	105			
Do. do.	110			
Do. do.	115	2	10	0
Do. do.	120			
Do. do.	125			
Do. do.	130	3	0	0
Do. do.	135			
Do. do.	140			
Do. do.	145	3	6	0
Do. do.	150			
Do. do.	155	3	12	0
Do. do.	160			
Do. do.	165	4	2	0
Do. do.	170			
Do. do.	175	4	8	0
Civil Assistant Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons drawing not more than and retired men drawing pension of the same amount	200	5	0	0
Civil Assistant Surgeons drawing not more than and retired men drawing pension of the same amount	250	5	8	0
Do. do.	300	6	0	0
Do. do.	350	6	8	0
Do. do.	400	7	0	0
Do. do.	450	7	8	0
Registered private Medical Practitioners with L.M.P. qualification	...	5	0	0
Registered private Medical Practitioners with University Degree	...	7	8	0
Honorarary Assistant Surgeons ...	University Degree.			
Do. House Surgeons ...		4	0	0
Do. House Physicians				
Honorary Sub-Assistant Surgeons...	L.M.P. Qualifi-tion.			
Do. House Surgeons ...		2	8	0
Do. House Physicians ...				
I.M.S. Officers, District Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons	...	8	0	0
Medical Officers in charge of rural dispensaries	...	1	8	0

. No. 113-M., 5th Apr. 1928.

NOTE.—(1) The rank of a District Health Officer is considered as equivalent to a Civil Assistant Surgeon and subscription collected accordingly.

P. No. 198-M., 5th Dec. 1929.

(2) Subscription for Honorary Medical officers are the same as that fixed for registered private Medical Practitioners with University Degree.

(8) Subscriptions for broken periods of less than 3 months shall not be accepted.

(9) A medical or subordinate medical officer transferred from another district who has paid subscription to the Medical Library in that district shall be admitted to the privileges of membership without further payment for the year for which subscription has been paid.

(10) A register showing the subscriptions from members, the contributions from Government and local bodies and other miscellaneous receipts realized by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, as well as charges incurred in the purchase of medical books for the lending library should be maintained in Form A appended.

A stock register of books purchased, a register of books issued and returned to subscribers and a simple register to show the names of subscribers each month should be maintained in Forms B, C and D, respectively.

FORM A.

Cash Book.

Receipts.					Payments.				
Date of receipt.	* Voucher number.	Particulars.	Cash.	Date of remittance into the treasury.	Date of payment.	Voucher number.	Particulars.	Amount.	Remarks.
			RS. A. P.					RS. A. P.	

* NOTE.—The forwarding memorandum or letter should be treated as receipt voucher and given a serial number and filed in that order for the purpose of check of receipts. Every item of receipts should be supported by a letter, memorandum or chalan.

FORM B.

Stock Register of books purchased.

Serial number.	Name of author.	Name of the book.	Receipts.			Remarks.
			Date of purchase and voucher number.	Number of copies.	Value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					RS. A. P.	

FORM C.

Register of books issued.

Name of the book. (1)	Issues. To whom issued. (2)	When issued. (3)	Date of return. (4)	Remarks. (5)

FORM D.

Register of subscriptions and donations.

Name of subscriber or donor.	Forwarding memorandum.	Amount due.	Amount paid.	Balance.	Number of items in the cash book.	Remarks.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		

N.B.—At the end of the year, the District Medical Officer should sign the register and the balance of each year brought forward as opening entries of the succeeding year in red ink.

(11) A printed list of books shall be supplied to each member.

(12) Members shall not be supplied with more than one book at a time and books shall not be retained by members for more than a fortnight on each occasion, except in cases where sanction of the District Medical Officer is obtained for the retention of the same for a longer period.

(13) Books shall be supplied in the order in which application has been made for the same. Members should therefore register their names in advance.

(14) Members may always consult books at the library.

(15) Any books lost or damaged by members must be replaced by them.

(16) Members transferred to another district must return the books taken before departure.

(17) The postage for the transmission of books will be defrayed by local bodies and arrangements made for the same in each district according to convenience.

(18) Members on leave may continue to be members so long as they have a lien on an appointment in the district or have not been posted to another district.

(19) The District Medical Officer shall submit an annual report in the following form to reach the Surgeon-General's office not later than the 1st March on the operations of the library for the preceding calendar year with information as to the cash balance in the form subjoined to the annual report.

Report on the working of the Medical Library of district for the year

1. Total number of books at the beginning of the year.	
2. Total number of books at the end of the year.	
3. Total number of members at the beginning of the year.	
4. Total number of members at the end of the year.	
5. Total number of books circulated during the year.	
6. Total number of members amongst whom circulated.	
7 Other interesting information, if any.	

Receipts.						Expenditure.				
Cash balance at the beginning of the year.	Government contributions.	Local fund contributions.	Municipal contributions.	Subscription from members.	Total.	Cost of books.	Cost of furniture.	Contingencies.	Total.	Closing balance on

STATION (Name)
(Rank)
Date (Designation)

G.O. Mis No. 274 L., 4th March 1910.

3. Indents for books required for these libraries published in and out of India are received in Surgeon-General's office from District Medical Officers by 1st October each year.

The orders for the supply of books included in the indents are placed with the Agents appointed by the Government from time to time for the supply of books and periodicals to the Madras Government. The cost of the books purchased by the Agent is paid by the respective District Medical Officers direct to the Agents.

If any medical book is very urgently required for a District Medical Library for reference, it may be purchased locally and the sanction of the Surgeon-General obtained after the conclusion of the transaction duly explaining the urgency necessitating the purchase before obtaining formal sanction. S.G.'s Circular No. 6966, 1st Nov. 1912.

Medical Officers are requested to observe the following rules for the preparation of indents for books with a view to save unnecessary clerical labour, delay and frequent references :—

(1) Annual indents in duplicate for books required for the use of lending libraries should reach Surgeon-General's office on or before 1st October every year.

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(2) The total value of all the books indented for should not exceed the funds available for the library. A certificate to this effect should be attached to the indent.

(3) The indent should be divided into two parts, one showing English or foreign publications and the other Indian publications. The value of the former should be shown in sterling money and that of the latter in the Indian money. Books in both the parts should be arranged in alphabetical order according to the names of authors.

(4) Books whose prices or publishers are not known should not be indented for.

(5) Indents should be prepared on a form similar to the one shown below:—

Annual indent for books required for the use of Lending Library at

Serial number.	Name of the author.	Name of the book.	Number of copies.	Value.	Publishers.

4. It is most important that all medical men should keep up their professional knowledge by reading of the newest medical books and periodicals and it is for this purpose that the circulating libraries are established and kept up to date. The District Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons should note in the confidential returns of all officers serving under them whether their subordinates keep up their professional knowledge by reading books from the lending libraries of medical books.

APPENDIX XII.

NOTE ON VACCINIA VACCINATION.

I.—Vaccinia vaccination.

Vaccine lymph contains the living virus of vaccinia which is a form of smallpox virus modified by frequent passage through calves. As produced at the King Institute the vaccine issued is a 1 in 5 dilution of pulp in equal parts of glycerine and water. Vaccine pulp is obtained by scraping off the vesicles formed on inoculated calves. Glycerine serves both as a diluent and as an antiseptic, slowly killing off the ordinary contaminating organisms—mainly staphylococci, while having very little effect on the vaccinia virus. The points to remember in using vaccine lymph are—

(1) Virus dies rapidly when subjected to ordinary air temperatures, and so it is always essential to use lymph within four days of its receipt. In any case lymph should be kept as cool as possible—on ice preferably.

(2) The site of inoculation must be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water. No antiseptic should be used unless it be completely volatile (pure alcohol, etc.). If such be used it should be allowed to evaporate thoroughly.

(3) The site of inoculation must be thoroughly scarified, but yet without producing bleeding—a slight ooze of blood is all that can be permitted. The use of a rotary lancet is recommended.

(4) After vaccine lymph has been rubbed into the site, the spot should be allowed to dry and no dressing either then or later put on, except in special cases when a loose pad of white sterile lint free from all antiseptics may be used. Vaccination "shields" are not recommended. The inoculated site should not be exposed to direct sunshine.

(5) For primary vaccination two insertions on each arm (i.e., four insertions) are recommended. For a revaccination two insertions only.

(6) A baby should be vaccinated at the fourth or fifth month. The first revaccination should be at 7 years of age and the second at 20.

II.—Bacterial vaccines.

These are sterile suspensions in saline with 0·5 per cent carbolic acid. They should be stored in the coolest place possible and kept in the dark. Injections should be made with the ordinary precautions as regards sterility under the skin of the upper arm, sub-clavicular or abdominal regions. The strengths given below are for the vaccines made at the King Institute—m. stands for million. The doses given are for adults—those for children or debilitated individuals must be suitably modified. The conditions as regards expiry noted in instructions sent out with each vaccine should be carefully observed. The administration of prophylactic vaccines by the mouth in the case of intestinal diseases is on trial.

Mode of action.—In prophylaxis the main effect obtained is the raising of immunity by training the body to respond quickly and efficiently to infection by the specific organisms. In treatment there is not only this same specific effect, but there is the non-specific effect of the injection

of a foreign nucleoprotein, and it is probable that this non-specific action is of equal or even of greater importance than the specific.

Prophylactic vaccines.

1. *T.A.B. V.*—Contains 1,000 m. typhoid, 500 m. paratyphoid A, 500 m. para B per c.c. ½ c.c. first dose followed by 1 c.c. within ten days or 1 c.c. may be given as the first and only dose when the recipient has received several previous doses. Ordinarily the prophylactic inoculation of new comers to India should be repeated every year for about seven years after which the intervals may be two years.

2. *Cholera V.*—Contains 8,000 m. per c.c. Doses as for T.A.B.—½ c.c. or 1 c.c. For widespread inoculation it is best that both first and second doses be 1 c.c., because many who have had the first dose will not appear for the second.

3. *Plague V.*—Contains a broth culture of B. pestis made at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, from which supplies should be obtained. Dose—Either first dose 2 c.c. and second dose 4 c.c. or single dose of 4 c.c.

4. *Influenza V.*—Contains 400 m. B. Pfeiffer and 200 m. pneumococci per c.c. Dose ½ c.c. and 1 c.c. or 1 c.c. twice. This vaccine has not been particularly successful in preventing attacks. It may lessen complications.

Therapeutic vaccines.

Dosage.—In most cases one starts with a small dose and works up to larger doses being guided as to the dose and interval by the local and general reactions. The exception is when some degree of "protein shock" is wanted.

1. *Typhoid V.*—The dose for typhoid fever varies. Some start with 100 m. subcutaneously and repeat or increase dosage at two days' intervals. Results reported good if treatment started early.

2. *Pneumococcus V.*—Is of use in pneumonia if started within first three or four days. Dose 100—200 m. on each of three successive days. Start with a stock vaccine but continue with an autogenous if possible.

3. *Staphylococcal V.*—Contains staphylococcus pyogenes aureus. As a rule gives very good results. Starting dose about 100 m., further doses at intervals of about five days or less.

4. *Streptococcal V.*—Starting dose between 10 and 50 m. Intervals about five days.

5. *Mixed staphylo and strepto V.*—Contains two parts staphylococcus and one part of streptococcus. Starting dose 30 m. of mixed organisms.

6. *Acne.*—Starting dose about 100 m. or more.

7. *Mixed acne.*—Contains two parts of staphylococcus and one part of acne. Starting dose 30 m. of the mixture.

8. *Gonococcus V.*—Starting dose about 10 m. Intervals five days.

9. *Compound catarrhal V.*—Contains equal parts of pneumococcus, M. catarrhal and B. Pfeiffer. Starting dose 30 m. of the mixture.

10. *Influenza therapeutic V.*—Contains two parts of B. Pfeiffer and one part pneumonia. Starting dose 30 m. of mixture.

11. *Influenza (B. Pfeiffer) V.*—Starting dose 10 m.

12. *B. Coli V.*—Starting dose of 10 m. Intervals of five days.

13. *Tuberculins.*—Several forms exist, the following two made by B. W. & Co., can be obtained from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy—

(*a*) Old tuberculin (T). Mixed human and bovine for V.P. reaction.

(*b*) Tuberculin B.E. (bacillary emulsion) put up in the strengths asked for—used for treatment.

14. *Rabies vaccine.*—This is an emulsion of 1 per cent of the brain and spinal card of rapid (laboratory virus) rabbits in 0·5 per cent carbolic saline. The ordinary dose is 5 c.c. a day for 14 days. In severe and other special cases the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor (where the vaccine is made and from which supplies should be obtained) should be consulted and the course modified as directed.

15. "*New Coley's Fluid*" (from Lister Institute).—Contains the toxins of streptococcus erysipelatous and of B. prodigiosus—given for sarcomata and other malignant growth.

16. *Sterile foreign protein solutions*—

(*a*) Milk starting dose 2·8 c.c.

(*b*) Peptone 2 per cent, starting dose 0·5 c.c. 5 per cent and other strengths are put up for the later doses.

(*c*) Vaccines of organisms other than the infecting one, e.g., T.A.B. for disseminated sclerosis, starting dose 25 m., etc.

III.—Sera.

Horses are immunized against specific organisms and their serum is bottled usually after the addition of small quantities of carbolic acid (0·5 per cent) or tricresol (0·35 per cent).

Sera should be stored between 35°F and 45°F in the dark, and then lose their potency very slowly, e.g., at the end of one year the potency is practically that indicated on the label and at the end of two years is 10 per cent less which can be made up by a proportionate increase in the dose. When stored at higher temperatures (i.e., when not in cold store) the potency is lost much more quickly—so that the serum may be of very little use. This does not apply to antivenene which keeps its potency for about two years at air temperatures if kept in the dark. In emergencies if only old serum be available it should be given because no harm can result and it may have retained some potency. The directions enclosed with each bulb should be followed.

Generally sera act more quickly and efficiently when given intravenously and so should always be given by this route when quick absorption is essential, e.g., in snake bite and in severe cases of diphtheria or dysentery. When this is the case and when serum for any reason cannot be given intravenously, then it should be diluted with an equal quantity of saline and given intraperitoneally. Inject in the middle line just below the umbilicus, incline the needle obliquely upwards and backwards and have its point on the upper side. The limbs should be restrained. Give serum intraspinally in treating tetanus.

Several commercial firms prepare sera. The sera mentioned below are stocked in the King Institute, Guindy, and have been obtained from the Lister Institute, London, if not otherwise stated :—

(1) Cobra and Russell viper's antivenene—From Central Research Institute, Kasauli, in 40 c.c. bulbs.

(2) Normal horse serum—From Central Research Institute, Kasauli, 20 c.c. bulbs.

(3) Anti-tetanic serum—In bulbs of 500 and 1,500 units (i.e., about 2 c.c. and 5 c.c.).

(4) Anti-diphtheritic serum—In bulbs of 2,000 units (about 2 c.c.).

(5) Undiluted diphtheritic toxin and heated toxin—For the schick test (B.W. & Co., one pair of bulbs contain enough for 50 tests).

(6) Diphtheria toxiod anti-toxin—Used prophylactically to produce active immunity.

(7) Anti-dysenteric serum—In bulbs of		20 c.c.
(8) Anti-streptococcic serum—	Do.	10 c.c.
(9) Anti-meningococcic serum—	Do.	15 c.c.
(10) Anti-pneumococcic serum—	Do.	25 c.c.
(11) Anti-anthrax serum—	Do.	10 c.c.

Anaphylaxis.—The only contra indication to giving serum is the danger of anaphylaxis in some people sensitive to horse serum. This does not apply to small subcutaneous doses of serum as in the prophylaxis of tetanus, but applies when larger doses are given in any way and to all intravenous injections whatever the dose. Inquire whether the patient gets asthma or has had a previous injection of horse serum which produces sensitization. To detect whether a patient is sensitive dilute 1 c.c. of the serum with 9 c.c. of saline and give an intradermal injection of 1/50th of a c.c. of the diluted serum and a similar quantity of saline in another spot as a control. If the patient is sensitive an urticarial wheal develops at the serum injection site. If anaphylaxis be apprehended, give an injection of 1/100th grain atropine with 8 minims of 1 in 1,000 adrenalin, dilute all the serum 1 in 10 or more (but never less) with saline and inject *slowly* halting for 3 or 4 minutes after the first two c.c. have been given in the case of an intravenous injection.

IV.—Snake bite.

The wall chart on snakes issued by the Bombay Natural History Society (price Rs. 5), makes it easy to decide whether a snake is poisonous or not—for further information books on snake should be consulted, e.g., poisonous snakes of India and Ceylon by Major Wall.

General rules.—(*a*) All poisonous snakes have poison fangs which are the two upper front teeth enlarged and grooved or hollowed to conduct the poison. These usually lie folded backward and partially covered by folds of mucous membrane. The gum margins immediately behind the poison fangs have no teeth.

(*b*) All poisonous snakes and some harmless snakes have the belly covered with large transverse plates extending completely across from side to side so that the small scales on each side are not visible from below:—

Specific characters.

(1) *Cobras and coral snakes.*—In these the third supra labial scale touches both the eye and the nasal scales.

(2) *Kraits.*—The middle row of scales down the back is enlarged and in addition there are only four infra labial scales (on the side of the under jaw) of which the fourth is decidedly the largest.

(3) *Vipers.*—Most vipers have the top of the head covered with small scales which is unusual in snakes for most have large scales on the head. Pit vipers have large scales on the head but show a distinct pit between the eye and the nostril. The common echis viper has scales; scales are "keeled." Russell's viper has dark rings or diamond shaped markings which are usually edged with white.

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING.

(a) *Colubrine poisons.*

(1) *Cobra venom.*—A feeling of intoxication is followed by paralysis beginning in the legs and ascending to the head by way of the trunk. The head droops and there is paralysis of the muscles of the eyelids, lips, tongue and throat. Saliva dribbles from the mouth, and speech becomes increasingly difficult. Nausea and vomiting frequently occur. The breathing gets more and more difficult till it finally ceases, the face being livid and distressed and swallowing impossible. The heart remains comparatively unaffected and continues to beat after respiration has failed. Death usually takes place in from 1½ to 6 hours from respiratory failure.

(2) *Krait venom.*—Is almost identical with cobra venom, but in addition hæmorrhages into the stomach and bowels may occur, accompanied in many cases, with violent abdominal pain which is characteristic of the venom.

(b) *Viper poisoning.*

(3) *Viper venom.*—Destroys the cells of the blood, prevents clotting and destroys the internal coats of the blood vessels, thus causing bleeding in various parts of the body. The wound is painful. The parts get swollen and infiltrated with blood, and, lastly slough, so severe septic infection may follow. At first nausea and vomiting frequently occur, but there is no paralysis as in cobra poisoning.

Local treatment.—The first thing for the patient to do is to tie a ligature if possible above the part to stop the venous flow (and not the arterial flow). The next thing is to vigorously suck the bite opening up the site with a knife if he can. When the patient is brought to one make certain of having an efficient ligature by tying rubber tubing above the part. If the bite be in a situation where the subcutaneous tissue is lax, infiltrate the region where the poison is most likely to be which is the site about and above the bite, with 10—20 c.c. of 1 per cent solution of gold chloride. If this is not available use zinc or potassium or other soluble permanganate solution in about 5 per cent solution. When the subcutaneous tissue is firm and this amount cannot be injected, infiltrate with 1 c.c. of 10 per cent gold chloride or open up the wound and rub in crystals of permanganate. All these local treatments produce local necrosis.

General treatment.—Inject intravenously Kasauli antivenene for cobra and Russell viper bites. Dose 100—200 c.c. repeated if necessary one or more times every half hour. If the intravenous route be impossible, give it by intraperitoneal injection (see section on sera).

If the snake be a krait or some poisonous snake other than a cobra or Russell viper, Kasauli antivenene can be tried, but it is stated that the antivenene is of very little use in these cases. If any polyvalent snake venom be available, it should be given instead. In colubrine poisoning, artificial respiration may prolong life sufficiently for most of the poison to be excreted or neutralized by antivenene, and so it should be done as long as the heart beats. It should be started before the failure of natural respiration is complete.

Adrenalin and pituitary are the best stimulants. Normal saline injections will help in excretion of the poison. Calcium lactate should be injected in cases of viper bite to increase the coagulability of the blood and so prevent hæmorrhages.

APPENDIX XIII.

FORMS.

A list of forms in use in the Medical Department is given in the Madras Stationery Manual under "Medical Forms."

Military Forms.

I.A.F.
Nos.

A-115. Contingent Bill.
A-311. Pension roll, departmental officers, warrant officers and sub-assistant surgeons.
A-312. Record of service.
A-356. Application for civil pension or gratuity.
A-357. Statement showing the result of verification of service.
A.F.B-194. Annual confidential report, officers of the I.M.S., etc.
I-1122. Annual confidential report on I.M.D. (and additions to record of service).
L-1170. Application for furlough or leave, British officers.
L-1171. Application for furlough or leave, departmental officers, with honorary rank and warrant officers.
M-1193. Record of service, medical certificate and declaration on appointment to I.M.D.
M-1196. Casualty report, I.M.D.
M-1197. Return of I.M.D. subordinates desirous of being professionally examined.
M-1198. Security bond, Indian military pupils.
I.A.F.Z-1296. Receipt and delivery voucher, surgical equipment and medical stores.
M-1243. Medical Boards officers, lady nurses and warrant officers.
T-1707. Railway warrant (Form C), books of 100.
Y-1931. Application for meritorious or long service medal.
Z-2000. List of reports and returns.
Z-2001. List of forms in use.
Z-2002. Annual indent for forms (Regimental section).
Z-2002-a. Annual indent for forms (Staff section).
Z-2002-b. Supplementary indent for forms.
Z-2041. Record of services, officers of I.M.S.
Z-2042. Annual record of additions to service officers of I.M.S
Z-2043. Additions to, and alterations in, war services.
Z-2096. Receipt, delivery and expense voucher, books of 100.

Books.

Army Book
No.

K-172. Medical certificate book.

APPENDIX XIV.

REPORTS AND RETURNS RECEIVED IN OFFICE AND DESPATCHED FROM OFFICE.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Jan. 1st ...	Returns of landed property of medical officers and subordinates.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Additions to records of services of I.M.S. Officers for the previous calendar year.	I.M.S. Officers.	
	List of civil assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons who have to cross the efficiency bar.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Statement of charges of medical officers.	Do.	
	Nominal disposition return of I.M.S. Officers.	......	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Jan. 10th.	Quarterly return of advances made to indigent patients in the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, for the quarter ending 31st December.	Director, Pasteur Institute.	
	Quarterly returns of non-medical staff employed in medical colleges and schools.	Principals, Medical Colleges and Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
	Quarterly returns of non-medical staff employed in Presidency State Hospitals in Madras City and in the Government medical institutions in the mufassal.	Superintendents of Presidency State Hospitals, District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Quarterly returns of nurses employed in Government hospitals.	Superintendents of Hospitals.	
	Half-yearly returns of hospital stoppages outstanding.	Do.	
	Salient features of the administration of the Medical Department for the previous year for incorporation in the Presidency Administration Report.	......	Special Officer, Presidency Administration Report, Chief Secretariat.
Jan. 15th.	Annual indents for medical forms.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Jan. 15th —*cont.*	Quarterly return of advances made to indigent patients in the Pasteur Institute.	......	Local Self-Government Department.
	Return of rent collected from students occupying medical hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges and Superintendents of Medical Schools except Rayapuram.	
	List of Medical Officers who were granted special casual leave in connexion with the University Examinations.	Principals of Medical Colleges, etc.	
Jan. 20th.	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons during the previous month.	......	Accountant-General.
	Certificates of verifications of stationery for the previous quarter.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
Jan. 25th.	Hospital tenders	Superintendents of hospitals.	
	Certificates of verification of stationery for the previous quarter.	......	Superintendent of Stationery.
Jan. 31st.	Annual statistical returns and reports on the administration of civil hospitals and dispensaries.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Annual statistical returns and reports on the working of the Mental hospitals.	Superintendents of Mental hospitals.	
	Confidential reports on Military Assistant Surgeons, Civil Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Additions to records of services of I.M.S. Officers for the previous calendar year.	......	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	List of Medical officers who were granted special casual leave in connexion with the University Examinations.	......	Local Self-Government Department.
Feb. 1st.	Annual indents for T. and A. Code forms.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Annual indents for common forms.	Heads of offices.	
	Confidential reports on Rural Medical Practitioners.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Statistics of dangerous drugs purchased during the preceding calendar year.	Do.	Commissionor of Excise, Madras.

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Feb. 1st —*cont.*	Confidential reports on clerks in Government Medical Institutions.	District Medical Officers and Superintendents of Hospitals, etc.	
	Confidential reports on compounders in Government hospitals and dispensaries.	Do.	
	Returns showing that the agreement bonds executed by stewards, etc., are in safe custody.	District Medical Officers and Superintendents of Hospitals, etc.	
	Nominal Disposition Return of I.M.S. Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	Statement of charges of Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
Feb. 10th.	Annual indents for forms under the Indian Ports Act.	Port Health Officers.	
Feb. 15th	Annual indents for common covers (blank and confidential).	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Return of rent collected from students occupying Medical Hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Statement showing fees collected from the pupils appearing for the L.M.P. Board examination.	Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
	Annual Administration Report on the working of the King Institute, Guindy.	Director, King Institute, Guindy.	Local Self-Government Department.
Feb. 20th.	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
	Applications from Military Assistant Surgeons for promotion examination.	Officers concerned.	
Mar. 1st ...	Forecast list of sub-assistant surgeons completing jail duty during the next quarter.	Inspector-General of Prisons.	
	Confidential reports on military assistant surgeons.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	Nominal Disposition Return of I.M.S. Officers.	...	Do.
	Statement of charges of Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Annual indents for special act forms.	Do.	

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Mar. 1st —*cont.*	Consolidated annual indent for common covers (blank and confidential) for the Medical Department.	...	Superintendent of Stationery, Madras.
	Consolidated annual indent for medical forms for the Medical Department.	...	Do.
	Consolidated annual indent for forms under the Indian Ports Act.		
	Forecast list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons completing Agency duty during the next quarter.	District Medical Officers of East Gōdāvari and Ganjām and Civil Surgeons, Vizagapatam Agency.	
	Reports on accepted rates of hospital tenders.	Superintendents of hospitals.	
Mar. 5th ...	Corrections to the India Army List (Medical Portion).	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Mar. 10th.	Report on accepted rates of hospital tenders.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
Mar. 12th.	Statements of names of Directors and Assistant Directors of Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and King Institute, Guindy.	Directors of the Institutes.	
Mar. 15th.	Consolidated annual indent for T. & A. Code forms for the Medical Department.	...	Superintendent of Stationery.
	Reports regarding closure of Medical Schools for the summer vacation and their re-opening after the vacation.	Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Quarterly statement of Medical Officers for the Civil Medical List.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Return of rent collected from students occupying Medical Hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools except Rayapuram.	
Mar. 20th.	Corrected list of Gazetted Officers for the quarter ending 31st March.	...	Superintendent, Government Press.
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Disbursing Officers.	

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Mar. 24th.	Statement of names of Directors and Assistant Directors in the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and King Institute, Guindy.	...	Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
Mar 25th.	Proof of the corrected list of gazetted officers.	Superintendent, Government Press.	
Mar. 31st.	Corrected copy of the Civil Medical List for the quarter ending 31st March.	...	Superintendent, Government Press.
	Nominal Disposition Return of Military Assistant Surgeons.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Apr. 1st.	Annual certificates regarding rates of wages paid to the menial staff of Medical Institutions.	Heads of offices.	
	Nominal Disposition Return of Indian Medical Service Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	Statement of charges of Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
Apr. 7th.	Form of Confidential reports regarding Indian Medical Service Officers duly filled up.	Indian Medical Service Officers.	
Apr. 10th.	Annual certificate regarding rates of wages paid to the menial staff of Medical Institutions.	...	Accountant-General.
	Annual administration report of the Chemical Examiner's Department.	Chemical Examiner.	
	Contractor's agreement bonds.	Superintendents of hospitals.	
	Quarterly return of advances made to indigent patients in the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.	Director, Pasteur Institute.	
	Quarterly return of non-medical staff employed in Medical Colleges and Schools.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
	Quarterly return of non-medical staff employed in Presidency State hospitals in Madras City and Government Medical Institutions in the mufassal.	Superintendents of Presidency State hospitals, and District Officers, etc.	
	Quarterly return of Nurses employed in Government hospitals.	Superintendents of hospitals.	

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Apr. 15th.	Annual administration report on the working of Mental Hospitals.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
	Return of rent collected from students occupying Medical Hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools except Rayapuram.	
	Consolidated annual indent for common forms required for the Medical Department.	...	Superintendent of Stationery.
	Detailed statements of permanent sub-assistant surgeons as they stood on 1st April.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Permanent advance acknowledgment from the Surgeon-General's office.	...	Accountant-General.
	Quarterly return of advances made to indigent patients in the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
	List of condemned articles to be written off.	Superintendents of hospitals, etc.	
	Certificates of verification of the stock of stores and other valuable ordnance.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Annual return of communal representation in Public Service.	Do.	
Apr. 20th.	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
	Certificates of verification of stationery for the previous quarter.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Detailed statement of permanent establishment of the Surgeon-General's office as it stood on 1st April.	...	Accountant-General.
Apr. 25th.	Consolidated certificate of verification of stationery articles.	...	Superintendent of Stationery.
May 1st ...	List of temporary sub-assistant surgeons on salary exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem appointed by the Surgeon-General to cope with epidemics during the official year.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
	Statement of charges of Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Nominal Disposition Return of I.M.S. Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
May 1st —*cont.*	Stock accounts of stores relating to the previous year.	Superintendents of Hospitals.	
	Annual return regarding communal representation.	Heads of offices.	
	Consolidated detailed statement of the permanent establishment of sub-assistant surgeons as it stood on 1st April.	...	Accountant-General.
May 15th.	Annual return regarding communal representation.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
	Summary of the Industrial and Scientific progress in India by the Director, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and the Chemical Examiner, Madras, etc.	...	Director, Central Bureau of Information, Government of India, and the Secretary, Development Department.
	Annual indents for stationery.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Return of rent collected from students occupying Medical Hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools except Rayapuram.	
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	
May 20th.	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Do.	
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
June 1st.	Forecast return of sub-assistant surgeons completing jail duty during the next quarter.	Inspector-General of Prisons.	
	Forecast return of sub-assistant surgeons completing agency duty during the next quarter.	District Medical Officers of East Gōdāvari and Ganjām and Civil Surgeon, Vizagapatam Agency.	
	Nominal Disposition Return of Indian Medical Service Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	Statement of charges of Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Confidential report on Indian Medical Service Officers for the previous official year.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
June 5th.	Corrections to the India Army list (Medical Portion).	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
June 12th.	Statements of names of Directors and Assistant Directors of Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and King Institute, Guindy.	Directors of the Institute.	
June 15th.	Report on medical inspection of schools.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
	Statements of numbers for the budget estimate for the next year.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	List of works to be considered in connexion with the Public Works Department Budget for the next year.	District Medical Officers and Superintendents of Hospitals, etc.	
	Forecast estimate of Home stores.	Superintendents of Hospitals.	
	Return of rent collected from students occupying medical hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools	
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Quarterly statement of Medical Officers for the Civil Medical list.	District Medical Officers.	
June 20th.	Corrected list of Gazetted Officers for the quarter ending 30th June.	...	Superintendent, Government Press.
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Disbursing Officers.	
June 24th.	Statement of names of Directors and Assistant Directors of Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and King Institute, Guindy.	...	Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
June 25th.	Corrected list of Gazetted Officers for the quarter ending 30th June.	Superintendent, Government Press.	
	Triennial Report on the Administration of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
June 30th.	Corrected copy of the Civil Medical List for the quarter ending 30th June.	...	Superintendent, Government Press.
	Nominal disposition return of Military Assistant Surgeons.	..	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	Annual indents for stationery.	..	Superintendent of Stationery.

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
July 1st ...	Annual indents for economy labels.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Statements of charges of Medical Officers.	Do.	
	Nominal Disposition Return of Indian Medical Service Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	List of Indian Medical Service Officers who intend going on leave during the next official year.	Indian Medical Service Officers.	
	Confidential reports on Indian Medical Service Officers for the previous official year.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
July 10th.	Quarterly return of non-medical staff employed in Medical Colleges and Schools.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
	Quarterly return of non-medical staff employed in the Presidency State Hospitals in Madras City and in the Government Medical institutions in the mufassal.	Superintendents of Presidency State Hospitals, District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Quarterly return of nurses employed in Government Hospitals.	Superintendents of Hospitals.	
	Half-yearly returns of hospital stoppages outstanding.	Do.	
July 10th.	Quarterly return of advances made to indigent patients in the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.	Director, Pasteur Institute.	
	Annual administration report on the working of the King Institute, Guindy.	Director, King Institute, Guindy.	
July 15th.	Lists of Medical Officers who were granted special casual leave in connexion with the University examinations.	Principals of Medical Colleges.	
	Consolidated annual indent for special act forms for the Medical Department.	...	Superintendent of Stationery.
	Annual report on the administration of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
	Return of rent collected from students occupying Medical Hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools except Rayapuram.	
	Quarterly return of advances made to indigent patients in the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
	Annual reports on the working of Medical Colleges.	Principals, Medical Colleges.	

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
July 15th —*cont.*	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	
July 20th.	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Do.	
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
	Certificates of verification of stationery articles.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
July 25th.	Do. do. for the Medical Department.	...	Superintendent of Stationery.
July 31st.	List of Medical Officers who were granted special casual leave in connexion with the University examinations.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
Aug. 1st ...	List of works to be considered in connexion with the Public Works Department Budget for the next official year.	...	Do.
	Statement of charges of Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Nominal disposition return of Indian Medical Service Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	Statements of numbers for the budget estimate for the next year.	...	Finance Department.
	Annual reports on the working of Medical Schools.	Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
	Annual report on the working of Medical Colleges.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
Aug. 15th.	Annual report on the working of Medical Schools.	...	Do.
	Return of rent collected from students occupying Medical Hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges and Superintendents of Medical Schools except Rayapuram.	
	Budget estimates—32. Medical and 33. Public Health.	District Medical Officers.	
	Revised comprehensive programme of medical buildings.	Superintendents of Hospitals, etc.	
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing officers.	
	Forecast estimates of stores ...	...	Local Self-Government Department.

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Aug. 15th —*cont.*	Budget expenditure in England for the next year.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
Aug. 20th.	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Budget estimate of receipts XXII. Medical for the next year.	Superintendents of Hospitals, etc.	
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
Sep. 1st ...	Consolidated annual indent for economy labels for the Medical Depot.	...	Superintendent of Stationery.
	Forecast return of sub-assistant surgeons completing jail duty during the next quarter.	Inspector-General of Prisons.	
	Nominal disposition return of I.M.S. Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	Indent for peons' white clothing (Surgeon-General's office).	...	Superintendent of Stationery.
	Forecast return of sub-assistant surgeons completing agency duty during the next quarter.	District Medical Officers, Vizagapatam, East Gōdāvari, and Civil Surgeon, Vizagapatam Agency.	
	Statement of charges of Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Stores account	...	Accountant-General.
Sep. 5th ...	Corrections to the India Army List (Medical Portion).	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Sep. 10th.	Summary of medical relief ...	...	Local Self-Government Department.
Sep. 12th.	Statements of names of the Directors and Assistant Directors of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and King Institute, Guindy.	Directors of Institutes.	
Sep. 15th.	Quarterly statement of Medical Officers for the Civil Medical List.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Return of rent collected from students occupying Medical Hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools except Rayapuram.	
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	

Reports and returns received in the office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Sep. 15th —*cont.*	Statement showing fees collected from the pupils appearing for the next L.M.P. Board examinations.	Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
	Annual list of outstandings on account of supply of medical stores to local bodies and municipalities up to 31st March.	..	Accountant-General.
Sep. 20th.	Corrected list of Gazetted Officers for the quarter ending 30th September.	...	Superintendent, Government Press.
	Budget estimate of receipts XXII. Medical, for the next year.	...	Finance and Local Self-Government Departments and Accountant-General.
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Disbursing officers.	
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
	Statistics of dangerous drugs to be imported from places outside India during the following calendar year.	Superintendents of Headquarters Hospitals, Presidency State Hospitals and Medical Schools and Principals, Medical Colleges.	
Sep. 24th.	Statement of names of the Directors of Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and King Institute, Guindy.	...	Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
Sep. 25th	Proof of the list of Gazetted Officers in the Medical Department for the quarter ending 30th September.	Superintendent, Government Press.	
	Budget estimate of Receipts XXIII. Public Health for next year.	...	Finance and Local Self-Government Departments and Accountant-General.
Sep. 30th.	Corrected copy of the Civil Medical List for the quarter ending 30th September.	...	Superintendent, Government Press.
	Nominal Disposition Return of Military Assistant Surgeons.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Oct. 1st.	Annual indent for C.F. 319 (Schedule of General Provident Fund).	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Statement of charges of Medical Officers.	Do.	
	Nominal Disposition Return of Indian Medical Service Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Oct. 1st —*cont*.	Revised comprehensive programme of medical buildings.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
	List of Part II schemes of new expenditure for consideration in connexion with the budget estimate of the ensuing year.	...	Do.
	Indent for Military forms ..	...	Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta.
Oct. 10th.	Quarterly return of non-medical staff employed in Medical Colleges and Schools.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
	Quarterly return of non-medical staff employed in the Presidency State hospitals in Madras City and the Government Medical institutions in the mufassal.	Superintendents of Presidency State Hospitals, District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Quarterly return of nurses employed in Government Hospitals.	Superintendents of Hospitals.	
	Quarterly return of advances made to indigent patients in the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.	Director, Pasteur Institute.	
Oct. 15th.	Quarterly return of advances made to indigent patients in the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	
	List of condemned articles to be written off.	Superintendents of Hospitals.	
	Budget estimates—32. Medical and 33. Public Health.	...	Finance and Local Self-Government Departments and Accountant-General.
	Return of rent collected from students occupying Medical Hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges and Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
	Statistics of dangerous drugs to be imported from places outside India during the following calendar year.	..	Commissioner of Excise, Madras.
Oct. 20th.	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Disbursing Officers.	

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Oct. 20th —*cont.*	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
	Certificates of verification of stationery articles.	District Medical Officers, etc	
Oct. 25th.	Certificates of verification of stationery articles for the Medical Department.	...	Superintendent of Stationery.
Oct. 31st.	Consolidated annual indent for common form No. 319 (Schedule of General Provident Fund).	...	Do.
Nov. 1st.	Nominal Disposition Return of I.M.S. Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	Statement of charges of Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
Nov. 15th	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Return of rent collected from students occupying Medical Hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools except Rayapuram.	
Nov. 20th	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Do.	
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
Dec. 1st.	Forecast return of sub-assistant surgeons completing jail duty during the next quarter.	Inspector-General of Prisons.	
	Nominal Disposition Return of I.M.S. Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
	Statement of charges of Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers, etc	
	Forecast return of sub-assistant surgeons completing agency duty during the next quarter.	District Medical Officers of East Gōdāvari and Ganjām and Civil Surgeons, Vizagapatam Agency.	
	Report regarding closure of Medical Colleges for the Christmas and summer vacations.	Principal, Medical Colleges.	

Reports and returns received in office and despatched from office—cont.

Date on which due. (1)	Nature of report or return. (2)	From whom due in office. (3)	To whom due from office. (4)
Dec. 1st —*cont.*	List of sub-assistant surgeons attaining 55 years of age during the next calendar year.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
Dec. 5th.	Corrections to Indian Army List (Medical Portion).	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Dec. 10th.	Report regarding closure of Medical Schools for the Christmas vacation and their re-opening after the vacation.	Superintendents of Medical Schools.	
Dec. 12th.	Statement of names of Directors and Assistant Directors of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and King Institute, Guindy.	Directors concerned.	
Dec. 15th.	Quarterly statement of Medical Officers for the Civil Medical List.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
	Report regarding the closure of Medical Colleges for the Christmas and summer vacations.	...	Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the mufassal.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Return of rent collected from students occupying Medical Hostels.	Principals, Medical Colleges, and Superintendents of Medical Schools except Rayapuram.	
Dec. 20th.	Corrected list of Gazetted Officers in the Medical Department for the quarter ending 31st December.	...	Superintendent, Government Press.
	Extracts from Disbursing Officers' registers in the Presidency Town.	Disbursing Officers.	
	Statement of permanent changes in the cadre of sub-assistant surgeons during the previous month.	...	Accountant-General.
Dec. 24th.	Statement of names of Directors and Assistant Directors of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and King Institute, Guindy.	...	Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
Dec. 25th.	Proof of the corrected list of Gazetted Officers for the quarter ending 31st December.	Superintendent, Government Press.	
Dec. 31st.	Corrected Civil Medical List for the quarter ending 31st December.	...	Superintendent, Government Press.
	Nominal disposition return of Military Assistant Surgeons.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

PERIODICAL RETURNS AND REPORTS FOR WHICH NO PARTICULAR DATES HAVE BEEN FIXED.

Nature of reports, returns, etc.	From whom due in office.	To whom due from office.
	Daily.	
Abstract return of attacks of epidemic diseases in the Presidency.	Director of Public Health.	
Returns of attacks and deaths from the principal communicable diseases (except venereal disease) in the City of Madras.	Health Officer, Corporation of Madras.	
	Weekly.	
List of communications of a routine nature sent to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, during the previous week.	...	Local Self-Government Department.
Abstract return of attacks and deaths from epidemic diseases in the Presidency.	Director of Public Health.	
Statement showing births and deaths from principal diseases in town with a population of over 30,000 in the various provinces of India.	Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.	
Returns showing statistics of reported attacks and deaths from cholera, small-pox and plague in districts and towns in British India or Indian States.	Do.	
Record of infectious diseases at ports, etc., at home and abroad.	Local Self-Government Department.	
	Fortnightly.	
Weighment statements from Mental Hospitals.	Superintendents of Mental Hospitals.	
	Monthly.	
Bulletin of Health of the City of Madras.	Corporation of Madras.	
Proceedings of visitors to Mental Hospitals.	Superintendents of Mental Hospitals.	Local Self-Government Department.
Return showing the number of beds available for males and females and the number of in-and out-patients treated in Mental Hospitals for various diseases with their results.	Superintendents of Mental Hospitals.	
Return of sick prisoners and sanitary report of jails in the Presidency.	Medical Officers of District and Central Jails.	Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and Director of Public Health, Madras.
Statement showing the number of patients treated for hookworm infection in hospitals and dispensaries.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Rural Sanitation Officer, through the Director of Public Health, Madras.

Periodical Returns and Reports for which no particular dates have been fixed—cont.

Nature of reports, returns, etc.	From whom due in office.	To whom due from office.
	Quarterly.	
Statement showing water consumption in City State Hospitals.	Superintendents of City State Hospitals.	
Return of medical institutions inspected by District Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers.	
	Half-yearly.	
Return of recovered and unrecovered criminal lunatics in the Mental Hospital, Madras.	Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Madras.	Local Self-Government Department.
	Annual.	
Return of sick prisoners in jails in duplicate with sanitary sheets, etc.	Medical Officers of Jails.	One copy sent to the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and the other to the Director of Public Health, Madras, for perusal and return.
Returns showing non-medical staff in up-country medical institutions.	District Medical Officers, etc.	Local Self-Government Department.
	Occasional.	
Whenever changes takes place—Reports of arrivals and transfers of Medical Officers.	District Medical Officers, etc.	
Whenever changes takes place—Telegram to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, reporting the return of Indian Medical Service Officers from long leave.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
Whenever changes takes place—Medical cases of Indian Medical Service Officers proceeding on leave on medical certificate.		
As soon as events occur—Casualty reports on Indian Medical Service Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service and Government.
As soon as events occur—Casualty reports on Indian Medical Department Officers.	...	Director-General, Indian Medical Service.
As soon as events occur—Casualty reports of mental patients who die in Mental Hospitals.	Superintendents of Mental Hospitals.	
One month before the dates on which increments are due—Increment certificates for sub-assistant surgeons.	Subordinate Officers.	
Daily returns of epidemic diseases, if any, in Mental Hospitals.	Superintendents of Mental Hospitals.	
Casualty roll of prisoners who die in Jails.	Medical Officers of Jails.	

Periodical Returns and Reports for which no particular dates have been fixed—cont.

Nature of reports, returns, etc.	From whom due in office.	To whom due from office.
	Occasional—cont.	
Return of epidemic diseases, if any, in District Jails.	Medical Officers of Jails.	
Extracts from visitors' books of Government, Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries.	District Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Presidency State Hospitals in Madras City.	
Inspection reports of medical institutions in the Presidency (including rural dispensaries).	District Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons.	
Proceedings of Advisory Committee Meetings of Government Hospitals.	Superintendents of Presidency State Hospitals in Madras City and District Headquarters Hospitals.	
Returns showing plague-infected areas declared by the Netherlands Government in the East Indies.	Finance (Marine) Department.	Port Health Officers concerned.

Note of Posting of Lists of Corrections.

No. of list.	Date of list.	Date of receipt of list.	Initials of person by whom posted and date of posting.

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